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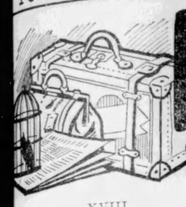

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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XVIII.

The Battle.

Mallow spun around, stared for a ment, then grinned evilly. "Here's r crow at last, Craig."

Speaking of birds of ill-repute, the w passes his admiration to the kite d the vulture." Warrington spoke olly.

"Hey, boy; the chit!" called Mallow. "No, no," protested Warrington; "by means finish the game. I've all the ce in the world."

Mallow looked at Craig, who scowled e. He was beginning to grow ary at the sight of Warrington, bob- up here, bobbing up there, always h a subtle menace.

"What's the odds?" said Mallow illy. "Only twenty points to go. r shot."

Craig chalked his cue and scored a e of five. Mallow ran three, missed d swore amiably. Craig got the balls s a corner and finished his string.

"That'll be five pounds," he said.

"And fifty quid for me," added War- gton, smiling, though his eyes were ze and hard as Arctic ice.

"I'll see you comfortably broiled in ," replied Mallow, as he tossed five reigns to Craig. "Now, what else is your mind?"

Warrington took out the cigar-band exhibited it. "I found that in my last night. You're one of the few, llow, who smoke them out here. He s a husky Chinese, but not husky gh. Makes you turn a bit yellow; Craig, you white-livered cheat? You st got my money-belt, but almost never quite. The letter of credit is ng reissued. It might have been bery; it might have been just devil- just for the sport of breaking a n. Anyhow, you didn't succeed. ppose we take a little jaunt out to ere they're building the new Ger- n Lloyd dock? There'll be no one ding at this time of day. Plenty shade."

For a moment the click of the balls the other tables was the only sound. ig broke the tableau by reaching r his glass of whisky, which he ded. He tried to assume a non- lant air, but his hand shook as he laced the glass on the tabouret. It ll off to the floor and tinkled into ces.

"Nerves a bit rocky, eh?" Warring- laughed sardonically.

"You're screaming in the wrong cle, Parrot, old top," said Mallow, as he did not believe in ghosts, s physically nor morally afraid of ything. "Though, you have my word it that I'd like to see you lose every t of your damned oil fluke."

"Don't doubt it."

"But," Mallow went on, "if you're ting a little argument that doesn't ve pencils or voices, why, you're You don't object to my friend g coming along?"

"On the contrary, he'll make a good ness of what happens."

"The chit, boy!" Mallow paid the ining. "Now, then, come on. Three shaws!" he called.

"Make it two," said Warrington. "I e mine."

"All fine and dandy!"

The barren plot of ground back of dock was deserted. Warrington ped from his rickshaw and divested self of his coat and flung his hat o it. Gleefully as a boy Mallow likewise. Warrington then bade the ies to move back to the road.

"Rounds?" inquired Mallow.

"You filthy scoundrel, you know very l that there won't be any rules to e game. Don't you think I know You'll have a try at my knee- if I give you the chance. You'll k your finger into my eyes, if I let get close enough. I doubt if in all r life you ever fought a man square- Warrington rolled up his sleeves was pleased to note the dull color Mallow's face. He wanted to rouse brute in the man, then he would e him at his mercy. "I swore four rs ago that I'd make you pay for night."

"You scum!" roared Mallow; "you'll er be a whole man when they car- you away from here."

"Wait and see."

All the way to the dock Warrington mapped out his campaign. Fair from either of these men was not be entertained for a moment. One naturally a brute and the other a coward. They would not hesi- at any means to defeat him. And knew what defeat would mean at hands; disfigurement, probably. "Will you take a shilling for your quid?" jeered Craig. He was go- to enjoy this, for he had not the doubt as to the outcome. Mal- was without superior in a rough tumble fight.

Warrington did not reply. He walked viously toward Mallow. This never brought Craig within reach. was not a fair blow, but Warring- delivered it without the least com- ction. It struck Craig squarely on jaw. Lightly as a cat Warring- jumped back. Craig's knees doubled under him and he toppled forward on his face.

"Now, Mallow, you and I alone, with no one to jump on my back when I'm looking elsewhere!"

Mallow, appreciating the trick, swore foully, and rushed. Warrington jabbed with his left hand and sidestepped. One thing he must do and that was to keep Mallow from getting into close quarters. The copra grower was more than his match in the knowledge of those Oriental devices that usually cripple a man for life. He must wear him down scientifically; he must depend upon his ring generalship. In his youth Warrington had been a skilful boxer. He could now back this skill with rugged health and a blow that had a hundred and eighty pounds behind it.

From ordinary rage, Mallow fell into a frenzy. And frenzy never won a ring battle. Time of time he endeavored to grapple, but always that left stopped him. Warrington played for his face, and to each jab he added a taunt. "That for the little Cingalese!" "Count that one for Wheedon's broken knees!" "And wouldn't San admire that? Remember her? The little Japanese girl whose thumbs you broke?" "Here's one for me!" It was not dignified; but Warrington stubbornly refused to look back upon this day either with shame or regret. Jab, jab, cut and slash, went the left. There was no more mercy in the mind back of it than might be found in the sleek felines who stalked the jungles north. Doggedly Mallow fought on, hoping for his chance. He tried every trick he knew, but he could only get so near. The ring was as wide as the world; there were no corners to make grappling a possibility.

Some of his desperate blows got through. The bezel of his ring laid open Warrington's forehead. He was brave enough; but he began to realize that this was not the same man he had turned out into the night, four years ago. And the pain and ignominy he had forced upon others was now being returned to him. Warrington would have prolonged the battle had he not seen Craig getting dizzily to his feet. It was time to end it. He feinted swiftly. Mallow, expecting a body blow, dropped his guard. Warrington, as he struck, felt the bones in his hand crack. Mallow went over upon his back, fairly lifted off his feet. He was tough; an ordinary man would have died.

"I believe that squares accounts," said Warrington, speaking to Craig. "If you hear of me in America, in Europe, anywhere, keep away from the places I'm likely to go. "Tell him," with an indefferent jerk of his head toward the insensible Mallow, "tell him that I give him that fifty pounds with the greatest good pleasure. Sorry I can't wait."

He trotted back to his rickshaw, wiped the blood from his face, put on his hat and coat, and ordered the respectful coolie to hurry back to town. He never saw Mallow or Craig again. The battle itself became a hazy incident. In life affairs of this order generally have abrupt endings.

And all that day Elsa had been waiting patiently to hear sounds of

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

WOMAN CAUSE OF IRISH CONQUEST

King Carries Off the Wife of a Chieftain, Who Asks Aid of England.

The story of England's first occupation of and sway over Ireland is a story of the woman in the case, says a British writer. The leading actors in the drama were the king of Leinster (the villain), the chieftain of Breffini (the wronged husband), his wife (the persecuted heroine), and King Henry II. of England (the false friend).

The action of the plot, so to speak, began in 1167, when the king of Leinster seized and carried off the chieftain of Breffini's beautiful wife. War was immediately declared upon him by the wronged husband, and fierce fighting followed.

King Needs Aid.

The king of Leinster began to get the worst of this fighting and, being in grave danger of defeat, he looked hastily about him for an ally. King Henry II., the Norman king of England, occurred to him as a likely and strong supporter, and so he hurriedly sent to him for help.

Henry, having already been asked by the pope to assume authority over Ireland, received this petition in a most friendly manner, and doubtless only too glad of the opportunity, saw to it that Ireland was speedily flooded with his own barons and soldiers, according to the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Normans Get Busy.

The original reason of the invasion—the possession of the Breffini chieftain's wife—was scarcely troubled about at all, and Henry's Normans proceeded to re-enact the Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror—in Ireland this time.

Henry himself completed the conquest, and, having done so, he parceled out a large part of Ireland in huge grants to his favorite barons. This was the beginning of the great Irish "land question."

"Beyond the Pale."

It also accounts for the coining of the phrase "beyond, or outside, the pale," for the barons' territory was known as the pale, and they slightingly came to describe those who were not allowed to live on their lands as "beyond, or outside, the pale." Hence the contemptuous application of the saying.

LIVED FOUR YEARS AS MAN

Sex of Massachusetts Woman Revealed Only by Death.

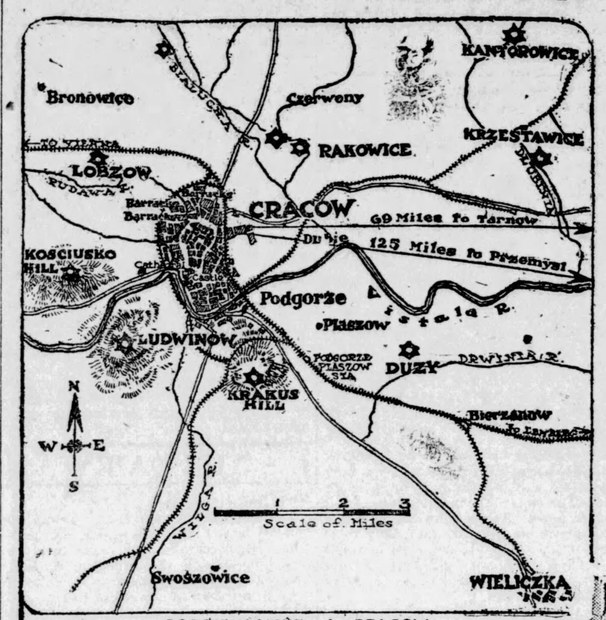
The death of Miss Florestine Albertine Beaudoin, whose body was found near Holyoke, Mass., revealed that she had lived disguised as a man for four years, making her home with her sister. She was known as Albert Beaudoin in the paper mill where she was employed.

The only motive suggested for her long masquerade was that she could earn more as a man for the support of herself and her sister, who is a widow.

She was loading a wagon with furniture, from the house which she occupied with her sister, when she fell over dead from heart failure. The post mortem examination revealed her sex.

SHE CHANGED A RIBBON.

Russians Expected to Besiege Cracow With Larger Forces to Open Up Road to Berlin



TYPE of RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

SCENE in CRACOW

From the beginning of the war the Russian offensive operations have been aimed chiefly at Cracow, the former capital of the kingdom of Poland. Its possession would give them a base for an advance on either Vienna or Berlin, through Silesia. Whatever they may have done in East Prussia or Poland, they have kept huge armies engaged in the operations on this line.

Until now the contest for possession of Permysl (new Russian spelling for Przemysl) has held them back, but the fall of that fortress relieves them of a danger in their rear and at the same time releases a large army for other operations.

It is probable that this army will now be turned against Cracow. The Russian and Austro-German armies now face each other just west of Tarnow. With the new strength the Czar's armies might be able to hammer a way through the line of their opponents and isolate Cracow. That city will probably prove as great an obstacle as Permsyl. As will be seen, a chain of permanent forts surrounds it, and the defenses have been strengthened since the beginning of the war by an outer line of entrenchments. In their last advance on Cracow, however, the Russians occupied Wieliczka, which is less than five miles from the inner ring of forts.

RICH MEN OFTEN NOT SO WEALTHY

Estimates of Vastness of Estates Invariably Are Put Too High.

The other day when the estate of the late Anthony N. Brady was appraised in New York, it was learned that his property, variously estimated at from $100,000,000 to $105,000,000 in value, has turned out to be only worth $70,000,000. The estimates of his wealth were based on the opinions of men well versed in financial matters. That these men should make such a mistake calls to mind the fact that similar excessive estimates have been made on the value of the estates of other wealthy men.

The similarity in value of Brady's estate to that of other men of great wealth, has caused a writer of financial facts in New York to hold to the opinion that there is an economic law governing the accumulation of great wealth, says the New York World.

Carnegie Estimate High.

He believes that few men can accumulate more than $70,000,000 in a lifetime. He declares that the wealth of Carnegie and Rockefeller are vastly overestimated, and although it may be proved that they have more than the $70,000,000 allotted to the self-made men, he has doubts that their wealth will come anywhere near the estimates fixed by their friends. He puts other self-made men in the same class.

A man can earn vastly greater sums when he is given a good start by his father, according to the expert. But even among men who inherited wealth from their fathers, he finds another economic law at work, which prevents them from accumulating much above the golden $70,000,000. It is believed by financial experts now that the wealth of former Senator Clark, the copper king, has been overestimated. And they say the same about the wealth of Frick, J. J. Hill, and any of the Vanderbilts, Astors or Goulds, in view of the records of the past.

Maybe Rothschilds' Too.

The house of the Rothschilds of London, Frankfort, Vienna and other commercial centers, is reputed to be the richest house in the world. Its wealth runs above the billion dollar mark, according to estimates. But the estimates may be wrong, and, if they are wrong, it must be remembered the house is composed of numerous branches.

After paying about $5,000,000 from the estate of Mr. Brady for the purpose of liquidating obligations of all kinds, there remained, according to the state appraiser, a little over $72,000,000 as the net estate. Upon this the transfer tax for the estate will be paid.

For several years before the death of Russel Sage, his wealth was estimated, not at haphazard, but by good friends of his, at not less than $90,000,000. This was an excessive estimate. The estate in round figures was found to have the money value of approximately $70,000,000.

Mr. Sage, himself, while proud of his accumulation, never furnished to his intimate friends or probably to anyone but his lawyer, figures which would give any idea of the aggregate value of his estate. Yet he would speak of his wealth with glee, saying frankly that it amounted to many, many millions. It actually was in the neighborhood of $70,000,000, and his gross estate did not differ materially from the net estate.

All sorts of estimates were made of the accumulations of E. H. Harriman. Rarely was one heard which did not fix the money value of his possessions at $100,000,000, and his friends sometimes said that they would not be astonished if an appraisal of his estate showed that it was as high as $150,000,000.

WILLARD DEFEATS JACK JOHNSON

Young White Man Wins Heavyweight Championship of World.

In a 20-foot ring at Havana, Cuba, Monday afternoon, Jesse Willard, of Kansas, knocked out Jack Johnson, the negro titleholder. The final blow came in the twenty-sixth round. Johnson had all the better of the fight in its early stages, but Willard, who is only 27 years old and a young giant, assimilated his punishment with a smile. Youth was in his favor, and when his older antagonist began to weary of the battle he had the strength to win.

A right-hand blow on the jaw put the negro down, and he was counted out.

TIN FOIL TO BUILD RECTORY

Mgr. John J. Dunn, director of the New York branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, let it be known on Saturday morning that he wanted his friends to save tin foil in which champagne bottles, chewing gum, tobacco and other articles are wrapped. Last night he had 4,000 pounds of tin foil in his office.

The Rev. Paul Rabert, a venerable missionary at Taikon, Corea, has a little chapel, but no rectory, and he asked Mgr. Dunn to try to raise $800 with which to erect a small dwelling for himself. Because of the demands of the European war Mgr. Dunn has had difficulty in raising funds. A dealer informed him he would buy all the tin foil he could find. He said the tin foil cap on a champagne bottle is worth one cent and three-quarters of another.

NOT ENOUGH THOUGHT AND STUDY ARE GIVEN TO FARM BUILDINGS

Planning, Construction and Arrangements Are Important—Tendency is to Copy Buildings, One From Another—Round Barns Stronger Than Others.

The planning, construction and arrangement of farm buildings do not usually receive the thought and study these subjects warrant. How many dairymen have compared a circular, 40-cow barn with the common rectangular building containing the same area? How many understand that the circular structure is much the stronger; that the rectangular form requires 22 per cent more wall and foundation to enclose the same space; and that the cost of material is from 24 to 58 per cent more for the rectangular building?

In a community in which everyone is engaged in the same occupation, one person is likely to copy from his neighbor without apparently giving a thought as to whether or not there is a better way.

In one district of Illinois, a certain type of dairy barn is used by nearly everyone, while in the next county a distinctly different type prevails and the dairy barns of another adjacent county differ from those of either of the former, simply because the early settlers of this particular locality came from an eastern state and started building the style of barn then common in Pennsylvania.

In a certain community in Ohio where a milk condensing factory is located, a large number of farmers have barns 36-x 60 feet, with an "L" the same size. The loft of the "L" is used for the storage of straw, and the cows run loose in the lower portion. These barns are all built on practically the same plan and are usually of the same size, and this is the only community known to the writer where this form of barn is used in this manner.

The tendency to imitate emphasizes the fact that men do not exercise sufficient originality. Because most barns are rectangular is no reason that this is the best and most economical form.

In comparing a 60-foot round barn with a rectangular barn of the same area, the two barns should afford the cows the same amount of space on the platform. Allowing each cow in the 60-foot round barn 3 feet 6 inches in width at the rear of the platform, it will accommodate 40 cows and leave space for two passage ways. But in a rectangular barn, only 3 feet 4 inches of platform space need be allowed for each cow, and the 78½-foot barn, with two 3-foot passageways across it for convenience in feeding, will accommodate 42 cows. While the rectangular barn has stall room for two more cows, the round barn contains space in the center for a silo 18 feet in diameter.

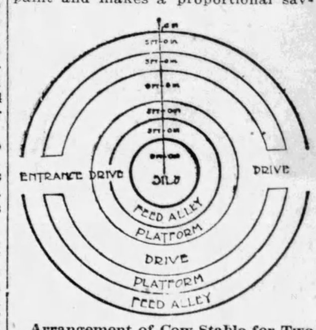
The floor space and cubical content of the round barn 60 feet in diameter, and the rectangular barn compared with it, as will be seen, are practically the same, and the barns are therefore directly comparable. This being true, the percentages which were figured from the complete bills of material for these barns show the exact saving in lumber on the 60-foot round barn over the plank and mortise frame rectangular barns 36x78½ feet. The lumber bills of the rectangular barns show an increase in cost of 28 per cent for the plank frame and 54 per cent for the mortise frame. The round barn, 60 feet in diameter, contains 188½, and the rectangular barn 255 lineal feet of wall. The rectangular barn has, therefore, 22 per cent more lineal feet of outside barn wall, requiring a proportional increase in both paint and foundation.

The 176¾-foot rectangular barn would hold 100 cows, allowing each cow 3 feet 4 inches in width and providing for 3 passage ways of 3 feet each across the barn.

The 30-foot round barn would hold 100 cows in two rows headed together, 65 of which would be in the outer circle, and have 3 feet 6 inches each in width at the gutter. This leaves sufficient room for feed alleys and walks, and two passageways, one 3 feet and the other 7 feet wide for the manure and feed carriers. All of this is outside of a central space for a silo 20 feet in diameter and 71 feet high, with a capacity for 620 tons of silage, and in the mow there would still be an excess, above the capacity of the rectangular barn, of 33,000 cubic feet, which would hold 66 tons of hay, or as much as the entire mow of a barn 32x36 feet with 20-foot round posts.

The square feet of floor space in the round barn 90 feet in diameter and rectangular barn 36 x 176¾ feet are the same, but the cubical content of the former is more than that of the latter. The increase in the lumber bill is 23 per cent in the plank frame and 53 per cent in the mortise frame barn. The round barn 90 feet in diameter contains 283 and the rectangular barn 426 lineal fee of wall. The rectangular barn has, therefore, 50 per cent more lineal feet of outside barn wall, requiring a proportional increase in both paint and foundation.

The smaller surface on the outside wall of the round barn requires less paint and makes a proportional saving in keeping the round barn painted in after years.

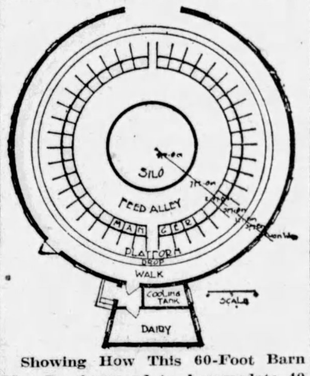


Arrangement of Cow Stable for Two Rows of Cows Tailed Together. The Barn Is Cleaned by Driving Around Behind the Cows.

Owing to the fact that a silo is a necessity for the most economical production of milk, a barn is not complete for a dairyman's purpose unless it includes a silo with capacity to store sufficient silage for the herd. In the case of the round barn, the silo is most economically built inside, but in the rectangular form would cause a waste of space, and for that reason is best erected outside. Therefore, in comparing a round dairy barn with a rectangular dairy barn, silo should be included.

In figuring the cost of materials in the silos for the round and rectangular barns, the capacity needed in each case was determined in the following manner: Allowing 40 pounds of silage per cow per day for 7 winter months and 25 pounds per cow per day for 3 months during the summer, would require for 40 cows 220 tons; then allowing one-eighth for waste would make the silage requirement 248 tons. As the silo in the round barn 60 feet in diameter is 53 feet deep, it would need to be only 16 feet in diameter to hold 250 tons. This diameter is sufficiently small to allow summer feeding without waste. To erect a silo outside of a barn, with sufficient stability to stand well, the height above ground should not be much more than twice the diameter, and in order to avoid waste for summer feeding, the diameter should not be greater than 16 feet for a herd of 40 cows. In order that a deep enough layer of silage can be fed off each day during the summer to avoid waste, it is evident that to store 250 tons of silage outside the barn, two silos would be required. One of these should be 16 feet in diameter and 36 feet deep, holding 154 tons, and the other 13 feet in diameter and 36 feet deep, holding 102 tons, making a total silo capacity of 256 tons.

As the large barns hold 100 cows, the same allowance of silage per cow for the season would require silo capacity for 620 tons. As the silo in the round barn 90 feet in diameter would be 71 feet deep, it would need to be only 20 feet in diameter to hold 620 tons. To store 620 tons of silage in silos built outside the rectangular barn would require two silos, each 20 feet in diameter and 44 feet deep.



Showing How This 60-Foot Barn May Be Arranged to Accomodate 40 Cows in Stalls. To Supply This Sized Herd and the Necessary Young Stock With Silage for Eight Months Would Require a 370-Ton Silo, or One 18 Feet in Diameter and 56 Feet Deep; With a Seven-Foot Feed Alley and a 2½-Foot Monger, the Circle at the Stanchions Would be 38 Feet in Diameter, or 119 1-3 Feet in Circumference; Allowing 4¼ Feet for Two Passage Ways, the Stalls Would Be 2 Feet 10½ Inches Wide at the Stanchion, and 3 Feet 6 Inches at the Drop.

CANNED MUSIC KILLED DOG

Animal Died of Fright After Being Forced to Hear Phonograph.

Held before a phonograph, a big collie belonging to Miss Jane Detrick, of New Market, Md., died of fright an hour later. The young woman had just purchased the machine and was trying it out. She wanted her pet to hear the music, and held the animal before the instrument.

After getting loose, the collie raced through the house, chewing its paws. Thinking that the animal had gone mad, Miss Detrick sent for a veterinarian, who arrived after the dog's death. He said the collie had died of fright.

GERMANY IS FIGHTING 30 NATIONS AND TRIBES

A German statistician says Germany is fighting 30 nations and tribes, as follows: English, French, Russians, Australians, Japanese, Canadians, Scotch, Montenegrins, Turcomans, Anamites, Cossacks, Yakuts, Golds, Senegalese, Belgians, Fijis, Welshmen, Zulus, Irish, Burmese, Portuguese, Rajputs, Sikhs, Kyheri, Tartars, Usbergs, Kalmucks, Kerghis, Baluchi and Basurus.

Abe Martin

Somebody poisoned Tell Binkley's Ford yisterday.

Th' worse some folks pronounce a word th' oftener they use it.

THE RETURN OF TARZAN

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

CHAPTER XV.

From Ape to Savage.

The noise of their battle with Sabor drawn an excited horde of savages m the nearby village, and a moment r the tiger's death the two man e surrounded by lithe, ebon war- gesticulating and jabbering—a sand questions that drowned each ered reply.

nd then the women came, and the ldren—eager, curious, and at sight Tarzan more questioning than ever. ape-man's new friend finally suc- ded in making himself heard, and n he had done talking the men and en of the village vied with one ther in doing honor to the strange ture who had saved their fellow, battled single-handed with fierce er.

t last they led him back to their ge, where they brought him gifts fowl, and goats, and cooked food. n he pointed to their weapons the riors hastened to fetch spear, d, arrows, and a bow. His friend of the encounter presented him with the knife with which he had killed Sabor. There was nothing in all the village he could not have had for the asking.

How much easier this was, thought Tarzan, than murder and robbery to supply his wants. How close he had been to killing this man whom he never had seen before, and who now was manifesting by every primitive means at his command friendship and affection for his would-be slayer. Tarzan of the Apes was ashamed. Hereafter he would at least wait until he knew men deserved it before he thought of killing them.

The idea recalled Rokoff to his mind. He wished that he might have the Russian to himself in the dark jungle for a few minutes. There was a man who deserved killing if ever anyone did. And if he could have seen Rokoff at that moment, as he assiduously bent every endeavor to the pleasant task of ingratiating himself into the affections of the beautiful Miss Strong, he would have longed more than ever to mete out to the man the fate he deserved.

Tarzan's first night with the savages was devoted to a wild orgy in his honor. There was feasting, for the hunters had brought in an antelope and a zebra as trophies of their skill, and gallons of the weak native beer was consumed. As the warriors danced in the firelight, Tarzan was again impressed by the symmetry of their figures and the regularity of their features—the flat noses and thick lips of the typical West Coast savage were entirely missing. In repose, the faces of the men were intelligent and dignified, those of the women ofttimes prepossessing.

It was during this dance that the ape-man first noticed that some of the men and many of the women wore ornaments of gold—principally anklets and armlets of great weight, apparently beaten out of the solid metal. When he expressed a wish to examine one of these, the owner removed it from her person, and insisted, through the medium of signs, that Tarzan accept it as a gift. A close scrutiny of the bauble convinced the ape-man that the article was of virgin gold, and he was surprised, for it was the first time that he had ever seen golden ornaments among the savages of Africa, other than the trifling baubles those near the coast had purchased or stolen from Europeans. He tried to ask them from whence the metal came, but he could not make them understand.

When the dance was done, Tarzan signified his intention to leave them, but they almost implored him to accept the hospitality of a great hut which the chief set apart for his sole use. He tried to explain that he would return in the morning, but they could not understand. When he finally walked away from them toward the side of the village opposite the gate, they were still further mystified as to his intentions.

Tarzan, however, knew just what he was about. In the past he had had experience with the rodents and vermin that infest every native village, and while he was not overscrupulous about such matters, he much preferred the fresh air of the swaying trees to the fetid atmosphere of a hut.

The natives followed him to where a great tree overhung the palisade, and as Tarzan leaped for a lower branch and disappeared into the foliage above, precisely after the manner of Manu, the monkey, there were loud exclamations of surprise and astonishment. For half an hour they called to him to return, but as he did not answer them, they at last desisted, and sought the sleeping mats within their huts.

Tarzan went back into the forest a short distance until he had found a great tree suited to his primitive requirements, and then, curling himself in a crotch, he fell immediately into a deep sleep.

The following morning he dropped into the village street as suddenly as he had disappeared the preceding night. For a moment the natives were startled and afraid, but when they recognized their guest of the night before, they welcomed him with shouts and laughter. That day he accompanied a party of warriors to the nearby plains on a great hunt, and so dexterous did they find this white man with their own crude weapons that another bond of respect and admiration was thereby wrought.

For weeks Tarzan lived with his savage friends, hunting buffalo, antelope and zebra for meat, and elephant for ivory. Quickly he learned their simple speech, their savage customs, and the ethics of their wild, primitive, tribal life. He found that they were not cannibals—that they looked with loathing and contempt upon men who ate men.

Busuli, the warrior whom he had stalked to the village, told him many of the tribal legends. How many years before his people had come many long marches from the north; how once they had been a great and powerful tribe, and how the slave raiders had wrought such havoc among them with their death-dealing guns that they had been reduced to a mere remnant of their former numbers and power.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Doctors Said He Had Dropsy

Some time ago I had an attack of grippe, which finally settled in my kidneys and bladder. I doctored with the doctors and they claimed I had dropsy. I tried other remedies and got no relief from any of them. My condition was such that I was unable to work for about two months, and the annoying symptoms caused me a great deal of trouble and pain. I was hardly able to turn over in bed. Seeing one of your Almanacs, I decided to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial, and after taking several bottles was able to resume my work again. I cannot say too much in praise of your Swamp-Root, as the results in my case were truly wonderful.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT BALLARD,
Mansfield, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 7th day of May, 1912.
RAY C. LONGBOTHUM,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"They hunted us down as one hunts a fierce beast," said Busuli. "There was no mercy in them. When it was not slaves they sought, it was ivory, but usually it was both. Our men were killed and our women driven away like sheep. We fought against them for many years, but our arrows and spears could not prevail against the sticks which spit fire and lead and death to many times the distance that our mightiest warrior could place an arrow. At last, when my father was a young man, the Arabs came again, but our warriors saw them from a long way off, and Chowambi, who was chief then, told his people to gather up their belongings and come away with him—that he would lead them far to the south until they found a spot to which the Arab raiders did not come.

"And they did as he bid, carrying all their belongings, including many tusks of ivory. For months they wandered, suffering untold hardships and privations, for much of the way was through dense jungle, and across mighty mountains, but finally they came to this spot, and although they sent parties farther on to search for an even better location, none has ever been found."

"And the raiders have never found you here?" asked Tarzan.

"About a year ago a small party of Arabs and Manyuema stumbled upon us, but we drove them off, killing many. For days we followed them, stalking them for the wild beasts they are, picking them off one by one until but a handful remained, but these escaped us."

As Busuli talked he fingered a heavy gold armlet that encircled the glossy hide of his left arm. Tarzan's eyes had been upon the ornament, but his thoughts were elsewhere. Presently he recalled the question he had tried to ask when he first came to the tribe—the question he could not at that time make them understand. For weeks he had forgotten so trivial a thing as gold, for he had been for the time a truly primeval man with no thought beyond today. But of a sudden the sight of gold awakened the sleeping civilization that was in him, and with it came the lust for wealth. That lesson Tarzan had learned well in his brief experience of the ways of civilized man. He knew that gold meant power and pleasure. He pointed to the bauble.

"From whence came the yellow metal, Busuli?" he asked.

The black pointed toward the southeast.

"A moon's march away — maybe more," he replied.

"Have you been there?" asked Tarzan.

"No; but some of our people were there years ago, when my father was yet a young man. One of the parties that searched farther for a location for the tribe when first they settled here came upon a strange people who wore many ornaments of yellow metal. Their spears were tipped with it, as were their arrows, and they cooked in vessels made all of solid metal like my armlet.

"They lived in a great village in huts that were built of stone, and surrounded by a great wall. They were very fierce, rushing out and falling upon our warriors before ever a peaceful one. Our men were they learned that their errand was own at the top of a little rocky hill, until the fierce people went back at sunset into their wicked city. Then our warriors came down from the hill, and after taking many ornaments of yellow metal from the bodies of those they had slain they marched back out of the valley, nor have any of us ever returned.

"They are wicked people, neither white like you or black like me, but covered with hair as is Bolgani, the gorilla. Yes, they are very bad people indeed, and Chowambi was glad to get out of their country.

"And are none of those alive who were with Chowambi, and saw these strange people and their wonderful city?" asked Tarzan.

"Waziri, our chief, was there," replied Busuli. "He was a very young man then, but he accompanied Chowambi, who was his father."

So that night Tarzan asked Waziri about it, and Waziri, who was now an old man, said that it was a long march, but that the way was not difficult to follow. He remembered it well.

"For ten days we followed this river which runs beside our village. Up toward its source we traveled until on the tenth day we came to a little spring far up upon the side of a lofty mountain range. In this little spring our river is born. The next day we crossed over the top of the mountain, and upon the other side we came to a tiny rivulet, which we followed down into a great forest. For many days we traveled along the winding banks of the rivulet that had now become a river, until we came to a greater river, into which it emptied, and which ran down the center of a mighty valley.

"Then we followed this large river toward its source, hoping to come to more open land. After twenty days of marching from the time we had crossed the mountains and passed out of our own country we came again to another range of mountains. Up their side we followed the great river, that had now dwindled to a tiny rivulet, until we came to a little cave near the mountain top. In this cave was the mother of the river.

"I remember that we camped there that night, and that it was very cold, for the mountains were high. The next day we decided to ascend to the top of the mountains, and see what the country upon the other side looked like, and if it seemed no better than that which we had so far traversed we would return to our village and tell them that they had already found the best place in all the world to live.

"And so we clambered up the face of rocky cliffs until we reached the summit, and there from a flat mountaintop we saw, not far beneath us, a shallow valley, very narrow; and upon the far side of it was a great village of stone much of which had fallen and crumbled into decay."

"I should like to go there, and see this strange city," said Tarzan, "and get some of their yellow metal from its fierce inhabitants."

"It is a long march," replied Waziri, "and I am an old man, but if you will wait until the rainy season is over and the rivers have gone down I will take some of my warriors and go with you."

And Tarzan had to be contented with that arrangement, though he would have liked it well enough to have set off the next morning—he was as impatient as a child. Really Tarzan of the Apes was but a child, or a primeval man, which is the same thing in a way.

The next day but one a small party of hunters returned to the village from the south to report a large herd of elephant some miles away. By climbing trees they had a fairly good view of the herd, which they described as numbering several large tuskers, a great many cows and calves, and full-grown bulls whose ivory would be worth having.

The balance of the day and evening was filled with preparation for a great hunt—spears were overhauled, quivers were replenished, bows were restrung, and all the while the village witch doctor passed through the busy throngs disposing of varios charms and amulets designed to protect the possessor from hurt, or bring him good fortune in the morrow's hunt.

At dawn the hunters were off. There were fifty sleek, black warriors, and in their midst, lithe and active as a young forest god, strode Tarzan of the Apes, his brown skin contrasting oddly with the ebony of his companions. Except for color he was one of them. His ornaments and weapons were the same as theirs—he spoke their language—he laughed and joked with them, and leaped and shouted in the brief wild dance that preceded their departure from the village, to an intent and purpose a savage among savages. Nor, had he questioned himself, is it to be doubted that he would have admitted that he was far more closely allied to these people and their life than to the Parisian friends whose ways, apelike, he had successfully mimicked for a few short months.

But he did think of D'Arnot, and a grin of amusement showed his strong white teeth as he pictured the immaculate Frenchman's expression could he by some means see Tarzan as he was that minute. Poor Paul, who had prided himself on having eradicated from his friend the last traces of wild savagery. "How quickly have I fallen," thought Tarzan; but in his heart he did not consider it a fall—rather he pitied the poor creatures of Paris, penned up like prisoners in their silly clothes, and watched by policemen all their poor lives, that they might do nothing that was not entirely artificial and tiresome.

A two hours' march brought them close to the vicinity in which the elephants had been seen the previous day. From there on they moved very quietly indeed searching for the spoor of the great beasts. At length they found the well-marked trail along which the herd had passed not many hours before. In single file they followed it for about half an hour. It was Tarzan who first raised his hand in signal that the quarry was at hand—his sensitive nose had warned him that the elephants were not far ahead of them.

The blacks were skeptical when he told them how he knew.

"Come with me," said Tarzan, "and we shall see."

With the agility of a squirrel he sprang into a tree and ran nimbly to the top. One of th blacks followed more slowly and carefully. When he had reached a lofty limb beside the ape-man, the latter pointed toward the south, and there, some few hundred yards away, the black saw a number of huge, black backs swaying back and forth above the top of the lofty jungle grasses. He pointed the direction to the watchers below, indicating with his fingers the number of beasts he could count.

Immediately the hunters started toward the elephants. The black in the tree hastened down, but Tarzan stalked after his own fashion, along the leafy way of the middle terrace.

It is no child's play to hunt wild elephants with the crude weapons of primitive man. Tarzan knew that few native tribes ever attempted it, and the fact that his tribe did so gave him no little pride—already he was commencing to think of himself as a member of the little community.

As Tarzan moved silently through the trees he saw the warriors below creeping in a half circle upon the still unsuspecting elephants. Finally they were within sight of the great beasts. Now they singled out two large tuskers, and at a signal the fifty men rose from the ground where they had lain concealed, and hurled their heavy war spears at the two marked beasts. There was not a single miss; twenty-five spears were embedded in the sides of each of the giant animals. One never moved from the spot where it stood when the avalanche of spears struck it, for two, perfectly aimed, had penetrated its heart, and it lunged forward upon its knees, rolling to the ground without a struggle.

The other, standing nearly head on toward the hunters, had not proved so good a mark, and though every spear struck, not one entered the great heart. For a moment the huge bull stood trumpeting in rage and pain, casting about with its little eyes for the author of its hurt. The blacks had faded into the jungle before the weak eyes of the monster had fallen upon any of them, but now he caught the sound of their retreat, and, amid a terrifice crashing of underbrush and branches, he charged in the direction of the noise.

It so happened that chance sent him in the direction of Busuli, whom he was overtaking so rapidly that it was as though the black were standing still instead of racing at full speed to escape the certain death which pursued him. Tarzan had witnessed the entire performance from the branches of a nearby tree, and now that he saw his friend's peril he raced toward the infuriated beast with loud cries, hoping to distract him.

But it had been as well had he saved his breath, for the brute was deaf and blind to all else save the particular object of his rage that raced futilely before him. And now Tarzan saw that only a miracle could save Busuli, and with the same unconcern with which he had once hunted this very man he hurled himself into the path of the elephant to save the black warrior's life.

He still grasped his spear, and while Tantor was yet six or eight paces behind his prey, a sinewy, white warrior dropped as from the heavens almost directly in his path. With a vicious lunge the elephant swerved to the right to dispose of this temerarious foeman who dared intervene between himself and his intended victim; but he had not reckoned on the lightning quickness that could galvanize those steel muscles into action so marvelously swift as to baffle even a keener eyesight than Tantor's.

And so it happened that before the elephant realized that his new enemy had leaped from his path Tarzan had driven his iron-shod spear from behind the massive shoulder straight into the fierce heart, and the colossal pachyderm had toppled to his death at the feet of the ape-man.

Busuli had not beheld the manner of his deliverance, but Waziri, the old chief, had seen, and several of the other warriors, and they hailed Tarzan with delight as they swarmed about him and his great kill. When he leaped upon the mighty carcass, and gave voice to the weird challenge with which he announced a great victory, the blacks shrank back in fear, for to them it marked the brutal Bolgani whom they feared fully as much as they feared Numa, the lion; but with a fear with which was mixed a certain uncanny awe of the manlike thing to which the attributed supernatural powers.

But when Tarzan lowered his raised head and smiled upon them they were reassured, though they did not understand. Nor did they ever fully understand this strange creature who ran through the trees as quickly as Manu, yet was even more at home upon the ground than themselves; who was as to color like unto themselves, yet as powerful as 10 of them, and single-handed a match for the fiercest denizens of the fierce jungle.

When the remainder of the warriors had gathered the hunt was again taken up, and the stalking of the retreating herd once more begun; but they had covered a bare hundred yards when from behind them, at a great distance, sounded faintly a strange popping. For an instant they stood like a group of statuary intently listeneng. Then Tarzan spoke.

"Guns!" he said. "The village is being attacked."

"Come!" cried Waziri. "The Arab raiders have returned with their cannibal slaves for our ivory and our women!"

To Be Continued.

RICH, GETS $4 WEEKLY

One of Wealthiest of London Women Draws War Allowance.

Every week Lady Raphael, one of the wealthiest women in London, draws the separation allowance of 16 shillings ($4), which the government allows to wives of enlisted men. Sir Herbert Raphael, Bart., member of the house of commons and trustee of the National gallery, is now Private Raphael of the Twenty-fourth battalion Royal Fusiliers, known as the Second Sportsmen's battalion, and when not in parliament is busy drilling in a khaki uniform. He is 56 and has led an active life physically by golfing, motoring and shooting. His appearance in a private's dress in parliament, of which he is the richest member, while a labor M. P. came there in the uniform of an officer, caused considerable comment several weks ago.

He will have to give up his parliamentary duties when his command moves into its new training camp in Essex, where huts are being erected. Soldiering, he says, is a fine life and the best kind of exercise. Lady Raphael adds her government money to her charity fund.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some one please tell what will kill lice on cattle?—W., Westfield, Pa.

I would like to know the rule for estimating the weight of cattle by taking the girth and length measurements.—H., Long Bottom, Ohio.

I have a five-year-old mare that has scratches on all of her feet. I wish to know what will cure them.—C., Camp Creek, W. Va.

Hog Cholera Cure.

I know of several cases where hog cholera was cured or prevented. A drove of hogs attacked by cholera, had access to charred corn and were cured. Where hogs are given soft coal to eat they will not have the cholera.—F. W. S.

Soil Inoculation.

Leguminous crops such as clovers, peas, beans, alfalfa and the like, may fail to do well sometimes, even when the soil is in good condition and good seed is used. These plants take their nitrogen from the air, and they cannot do this unless there is in the soil a certain kind of bacteria which changes the air nitrogen to a form the plant can use.

The bacteria develops on the roots of the plants, if present, and the presence or absence of them may be known by examining the plants. Pull up a few plants and if the right kind of bacteria are in the soil there will be nodules—small wart-like lumps—on the roots. A different kind of bacteria is required for each plant, with the exception of alfalfa and sweet clover which have similar requirements in this line.

The bacteria, if absent, may be supplied in either of two ways. One way is to drag or drill into the soil about 200 pounds to the acre of soil from a field where the kind of crop to be planted has been grown successfully. The other way is to treat the seed with a liquid "culture" of the bacteria wanted.

The United States department of agriculture will supply any farmer with enough of this culture, free, to treat two bushels of seed.

Selecting Seed Corn.

After the seed corn is husked, it should be dried before hard freezes, though early corn is apt to be well cured in the shock if the shock has stood up well. No seed should be saved from down shocks, even when the ears look good on the outside. The germ is next the cob. We have learned from experience that grains with dark points may sprout in the tester, but they send up weak sprouts and are not reliable.

A simple way of drying and storing seed corn for home use is to fill coarse burlap sacks and suspend them in the barn by a single wire. Mice will sometimes descend a double wire and take the germs from your best kernels. Of course, corn should not be sacked when at all damp and less than a bushel should not be placed in a sack. This method would seem tedious to seed corn growers no doubt, but it will be of use to many small farmers.

The final selection of corn for seed should be made next spring when the sacks of ears are opened and the ears shelled. Some defects will likely appear then which were not noticed this fall. Irregular kernels should then be rejected as they may lodge in the planter and cause a poor stand. For this reason tips and butts should be rejected and all doubtful ears should be tested.

Digging Ditches.

About this time of the year a lot of men are thinking of ditches, needed somewhere on the farm, and wondering whether they will have time to dig them or can afford the cost. Why not dig them with dynamite? It is cheaper than any other method and requires a wonderful sight less time. The Michigan Experiment Station sums the matter up thus: "The cost of digging ordinary ditches with dynamite is less than half the cost by hand digging." As to the saving of time—one or two men can do as much of this work with explosives in a few days as a dozen men could do in three or four weeks by any other method.

Ditches can be made with explosives as clean and straight edged as though dug by hand. Shoveling or plowing after the blasting is seldom needed. Moreover, the dirt removed is better distributed over the surrounding land when blasted out. This is important in a drainage ditch, which, if dug by hand, is apt to have the flow of water to it obstructed by banks of earth made from the dirt thrown out.

The method followed in making ditches in wet, heavy soil is to plant a line of charges and then set the middle charge off. The shock, traveling from one charge to the next, sets that off, and so on down the line. In light or dry soil, an electric blasting machine must be used to fire the charges.

One row of light charges will make a ditch a couple of feet wide and of the same depth. A row of heavy charges will make a ditch five or six feet wide. Wider than that, a double row of charges must be used.

Of course, one must experiment a little to determine the size of charges, distance apart they should be placed, etc. These factors will vary with the kind and condition of soil. Any of the makers of explosives will be glad to give helpful advice.

Watch Fence Posts.

When the ground gets well thawed out in the spring, then is the time to fix that wire fence. All of them need it. The freeze and thaw of the winter has pulled every line post at least an inch out of the ground — some of them more than that. A few of them will settle back in their old beds, but many will not. If the thaw is followed immediately by a rain, not one in ten will resume their old position unassisted. The water trickles between the earth and the post, carrying some of the dirt with it, which is deposited in the cavity left by the pulling of the post by the freeze, making it almost impossible for it to settle of its own weight, or even to be driven back. Right here is where the man who wishes to keep his shotes and possibly his old sows from making a raid on his growing crops should take a hand.

To keep the bottom wire on the ground the posts will have to be lowered or the fence re-stapled and to restaple a few hundred rods of fence is not the work of an hour or two, but days. Better by half hitch to the wagon and drive down the fence rows, and with the aid of a 10 or 12-pound sledge lower the posts. The wagon bed will make you the right height to strike the top of the post easily. Hit the top of the post two or three good raps with the sledge and it will drop into its place with a watery thud. Two men in this manner, can fit the fence on an 80-acre farm in a half day. There is only one precaution do it at the proper time—when the ground is just thawed out.

THE DAIRY

Handling the Bull.

The practice of permitting a bull to run with the dairy cows cannot possibly be reccommended, especially is this true during the breeding season; and with the dairyman who is milking a large number of cows and has a constant demand for milk, this means practically the entire time. A bull kept in a small paddock where he gets plenty of exercise, pure water and food rich in bone and muscle forming material such as alfalfa, oats and wheat bran, will be more vigorous and give beter service than a bull permitted to run with the cows. It is very essential that the bull should have plenty of exercise, which he cannot get if confined to a stall. Where it is impossible for the owner to fence securely about one acre for the bull, he can very easily provide the necessary exercise, by stretching a strong wire between two substantial posts and fastening the bull by chain from the ring in his nose to a ring which slips loosely over the wire. This makes a secure fastening and one which experience has proved practicable.

When kept in this way the bull is also more easily managed. A dairy bull makes a dangerous pet, and should never be so far trusted as to be in a position where he can get the advantage of his attendent. Those unfortunate accidents which have sometimes occurred have usually been due to overconfidence on the part of the attendant.

The bull should always be handled kindly and firmly, and should understand that his attendant is his master. It is always advisable to train the bull calf to lead, and a ring should be placed in his nose at an early date. Never permit the bull to have his own way about anything where you may differ with him, and insist upon prompt obedience. It is very easy to spoil the disposition of a bull by permitting children, old as well as young, to play with him or tease him. The man who is always prepared for trouble never has any. It is the quiet bull that has never horned anything that usually does the damage, suddenly developing a vicious spirit and attacking his unsuspecting attendants.

To Prevent Sucking.

It is difficult of breaking a cow of sucking herself. About the only thing that can be done is to make some device by means of which she will be prevented from doing so. One of the simplest and best of these is a slatted collar. For the ordinary-sized cow take two inch straps, 32 inches long with buckles in one end and a few holes punched in the other. Place the straps about nine inches apart and rivet to them ten or eleven slats, leaving a space of one and one-half inches between each slat. The slats should be about one inch wide and 11 inches long and sharpened at both ends. When this collar is placed around the cow's neck and buckled it will be impossible for her to swing her head around far enough to reach her teats.

THE ORCHARD

Pruning Trees.

Heavy top pruning increases the woody growth of trees. It may invigorate weak trees. It tends to lessen fruit production or even check it altogether. It induces the production of water sprouts, which are practically parasites as far as the welfare of the tree is concerned.

Prune weak trees relatively heavier than strong growing ones. Prune every year, removing small amounts of wood, rather than removing the same aggregate at longer intervals. Remove water sprouts as fast as they appear.

Root pruning lessens wood production and is sometimes practical in case of a tree which refuses to bear fruit. The scientific principle involved is that vegetable growth is checked and, as is the tendency in all growing things, fruit is produced as a mature stage of growth is reached. Root pruning long continued is likely to permanently weaken the tree.

Pruning during dormant seasons tends to wood production and, during the growing season, to fruit production. This does not mean, however, that summer pruning is advisable, for it is exhausting and if continued reduces the vigor of the tree. It should be resorted to only under special conditions. Winter pruning, if properly practiced, is not objectionable from the standpoint of fruit production.

Trees properly pruned from planting time to fruit bearing need comparatively little pruning thereafter. This practice also gives better formed trees and better results than if the young trees are neglected, necessitating later the removal of large branches.

Spraying.

If there is one thing above another that makes for successful results in spraying, it is thoroughness, and in all of our spraying work we try to emphasize this factor. All young trees are given two sprayings during the season—the dormant spray of lime and sulphur and a summer spray of the same material about the time the blossoms would be falling, were there any present.

Bearing trees of all kinds of fruit receive the dormant spray of lime-sulphur, 1-8 or 1-10. W consider this the most important spraying of the season regardless of the presence of the scale.

Apples receive a summer spray of lime-sulphur, 1-30, plus three pounds arsenate of lead as the blossoms drop, and another spraying with Bordeaux, 3-4-50, plus arsenate of lead about July 1 or eight or nine weeks after the blossoms drop. In seasons favorable for the development of the bitter' rot, blotch and Jonathan spot, the third spraying is repeated two or three weeks later.

Cherries receive a spray of lime and sulphur, 1-50, plus three pounds arsenate just as the buds are showing the white and again just as the husks are loosening. About two weeks later a spray of self-boiled lime-sulphur is given the sweet cherries to prevent the soft rot.

Peaches receive a spray of arsenate of lead, two pounds to 50 gallons of water, just as the little peaches are pushing out of the husks. Another spray with the self-boiled lime-sulphur plus two pounds arsenate to 50 gallons is given about three weeks after the second spray; and still another spray of the self-boiled alone about three or four weeks after the third.

Last season we substituted commercial lime-sulphur, 1-85, for the self-boiled as a summer spray with very disastrous results, and shall never use this material again as a summer spray on this fruit.

The cost of spraying has been very materially reduced by the installation of a pump run by gasoline power which lifts the water into an elevated tank of 3,000 gallons capacity near the center of the orchard. The spray tanks are filled by gravity through a 2½-inch pipe by the time the man in charge can get the materials ready and much time and labor are saved. In some sections of our orchard the haul is rather long and considerable time was wasted in driving the sprayer back and forth to the filling station. A special filling wagon has been installed of two spray tanks' capacity. One man and team on this outfit almost doubles the capacity of both sprayers. Each outfit runs from 8 to 10 150-gallon tanks daily; 150 to 200 pounds' pressure is usually carried.—Prof. V. H. Davis, Ohio State University.

LIVE STOCK

Prevention of Navel-Ill.

The young colt needs the best of care on the farm, for its life depends upon the care it gets during the first few weeks of its life. Navel-ill is colts requires close attention, for the disease is caused by a micro-organism. Several becteria have been suspected of being responsible for this malady. Every one of the suspected organisms is found abundantly in manure and on objects contaminated with manure. The infective material gains entrance into the colt through the open umbilical cord, as a result of its coming in contact with litter, floors or discharge from its dam, contaminated by one of the organisms that cause the trouble.

One of the easiest ways to prevent the disease is to insist upon clean stables. It isn't a hard task to keep the stalls clean if they are watched each day. Mares in the latest stages of gestation should be placed in a box-stall that has been previously cleaned and disinfected. The bedding should be renewed frequently and the external genital organs of the mare and the neighboring tissues should be cleaned and disinfected with a two per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a one per cent solution of some coal-tar disinfectant. Operations for opening abscesses and the removal of after-births from cows should not be performed in the immediate vicinity of the pregnant mare. It is up to the farmer to watch these matters closely and a great many cases of navel-ill will be avoided.

Just as soon as the foal is dropped it should be placed on clean bedding. In any event, the umbilical cord of the foal should be washed in a disinfecting solution and tied, at about one and one-half inches from the body, with a band or string which has previously been soaked in a disinfectant. The navel cord should then be severed about a half-inch below the band with a sharp knife and again disinfected. The band, however, should not be tightened until pulsations of the blood vessels in the cord have ceased.

The stump of the cord is then painted with strong carbolic acid solution, tincture of iodine, or a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and glycerin. Wash the stump of the cord daily with a disinfectant and either paint it with an iodine mixture or carbolic acid, or dust it with some reliable antiseptic healing powder. The parchment-like dried stump of the cord may be cut off after five days and wound washed with a disinfectant and dusted with powder until entirely healed. Once the infection of the navel cord has set in, the cord should not be bound tightly, but should be washed in a tisinfecting solution and a veterinarian called for the subsequent treatment.

Combating Stomach Worms.

The stomach worm is the worst pest affecting sheep. Lambs are more susceptible than older sheep, probably because the older sheep are accustomed to the presence of the worm. In the spring, soon after lambing, the old sheep should each receive a dose of one to two ounces gasoline, followed by a small dose of epsom salts. After a day or two they should be placed in a worm-free pasture, if possible.

In July treat the whole herd, including the lambs, with gasoline, and turn them into new pasture, and repeat the process in November. Pasture rotation, combined with drugs that are injurious to the worms, is a practical method of successfully combating this worm.

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit."

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble, and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally husband brought home some Postum, and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day: 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me, and I would not go back to coffee again, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on pgk., then it has a rich flavor and, with cream, is fine."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

REGULAR POSTUM—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

INSTANT POSTUM—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage INSTANTLY. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

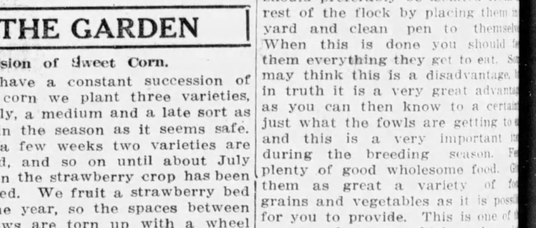
You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and

Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. S. NETHERY
Interurban Bldg., Columbus, O.
Canadian Government Agent.



FREE

Our New Giant Flower Collection

Package Contains 3,000 Best Seeds—BUSHELS OF BLOOMS

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect **cloud of bloom and fragrance** from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the old and curious—as well as the old favorites constantly appear. You can have **bushels of blossoms** for bouquets, vases, and to give away.

Georgeous Combinations of All Shades and Colors

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others:

Asters, All colors.
Ageratum,
Rose of Heaven,
Sweet Peas, 10 Var.,
Ricinus, 12 feet,
Calliopsis,
Salvias,
Larkspurs,
Love-in-a-mist,
Prize Poppies
Gentians,
Petunias, 10 Vard.,
Everlastings,
Sweet William,
Four O'clock,
Job's Tears,
Portulacas, 10 Var.,
Marigolds,
Sweet Alyssum,
Forget-me-not,
Calendulas,
Cockscombs,
Candytuft,
Chrysanthemums,
Stocks,
Joseph's Coat,
Zinnias, 10 Colors,
Pinks, 10 Varieties,
Sweet Mignonette,
Nasturtiums,
Coreopsis,
Gilias, Mixed
Weather Plant,
Mourning Bride,
True Ice Plant,
Clarkias.

FREE OFFER Send us only 12 cents to pay for one new 3 months' trial subscription to **Everyday Life** and we will send you at once prepaid the above Giant Flower Collection free. We are determined to increase the circulation of our magazine. This flower collection is a tremendous wonder. Send 25c for 1 year and we will send 4 extra packets of flower seeds and 20 different varieties of vegetable seeds. Do it now. Send today. Address

EVERYDAY LIFE, 337 W. Madison St., Seed Dept. 52, Chicago

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert of 756 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

POULTRY

Hatching With Hens.

For hatching out the flock of chicks to be used as breeding stock, it is better to use hens. It is not necessary to hatch the breeding stock early, hence we wait until plenty of broody birds make better mothers than the pullets and for this purpose a number of the best are kept over each year.

If we wish to hatch 100 chicks we get 12 hens ready at once and put the eggs under them all on the same day. On the fifth day the eggs are tested and all infertile ones are removed. Perhaps one or more of the hens are relieved from duty. If we desire more chicks these hens may be given other eggs and the work kept going.

When the hatching commences the hens are watched closely and as soon as a chick dries off it is removed from the nest. No hen is given more than 20 chicks to brood. As soon as that number are hatched they are given to one of the quietest hens, she having previously been fed and watered liberally.

The chicks are not allowed to have anything for at least 12 hours. In this way not all of the sitters are needed for mothers and some are broken up and returned to the laying pens.

Keep a Breeding Pen.

Just at this time of the year the most important thing demanding consideration is the breeding pen. Upon it depends the future of poultry, and for this reason it is well worthy of consideration. The selection of the breeding pen is very important and one of the most important tests of the ability of a farmer.

Oftentimes the introduction of a single poor specimen into the breeding pen may mean failure to the poultryman for the whole season's fowls hatched. A single poor specimen can ruin a whole season's work and one can readily see what several bad fowls in the breeding pen might do to the future of the flock. The general characteristics upon which the breeders are selected is by noting their condition of health, their type, and use your judgment to determine as nearly as possible whether they are suitable breeders.

Generally a fowl that has a strong constitution and is in a vigorous, robust condition will make a good breeder and it is upon that presumption that the farmer should make his selection. Above all see to it that the cock is not placed in the pen is above the average. It has been said that the cock is more than half the pen and you should always try to select the cocks used, with that in mind. If the cock is a little better than the hens, the chances of success are better than if they were on a par.

Always give the breeders a fair chance to make good. Don't shut them up in a poorly ventilated and insanitary pen, give them poor food and attention and then expect them to lay eggs filled with strong, vigorous germs. They can't do it. Give them a fair chance and they will always do their part. Insanitary conditions have perhaps done more to undermine the health and vigor of poultry than any other one thing. Certainly it is a great handicap to the fowls and they should not be forced to endure such conditions. Their battle for life is hard enough without making it harder. Help them by giving them a fair chance and you will be well paid for your time and trouble.

The ration fed the breeders is of very great importance as it has a great deal to do with the future strength and vigor of the resulting chicks of the pen. The breeders should preferably be isolated from the rest of the flock by placing them in a yard and clean pen to themselves. When this is done you should feed them everything they get to eat. Some may think this is a disadvantage, but in truth it is a very great advantage as you can then know to a certainty just what the fowls are getting to eat and this is a very important item during the breeding season. Feed plenty of good wholesome food. Give them as great a variety of the grains and vegetables as it is possible for you to provide. This is one of the secrets of strong chicks. A variety of food forms a balanced ration and such a ration means strong germs. Plenty of green food is essential as well as sufficient meat food, for to supply elements of food that cannot be found in any other ration and which are necessary to the proper structure of the egg. But care should be taken not to overfeed on the elements as such an occurrence will do more damage than one might suppose.

Gather the eggs frequently, especially while the weather is cold. Keep the hens happy and contented.

Right Soil for Fowls.

The success or failure of any poultry enterprise depends to a large extent upon the character of the soil upon which the poultry plant is located. If the soil is too heavy or tenacious, there is a tendency for disease germs to accumulate to such an extent that after a time the fowls become unthrifty and unprofitable. Such contamination and its consequent deleterious effects can be avoided to a certain extent by employing colony houses so that the fowls can be moved to a fresh piece of ground each year.

VISIT
California's Expositions
Low Round Trip Fares via
Northern Pacific Ry
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and
GARDINER GATEWAY
Original and Northern Entrance to
Yellowstone National Park
Write at once for free copy of our Expositions Folder and travel literature and let us assist you in planning your 1915 vacation.
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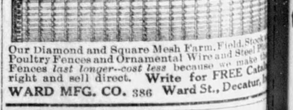

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WARD MFG. CO. 386 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days a month's trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We ship it to you on approval, *freight prepaid*—without a cent deposit in advance. This offer *absolutely genuine.*

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before* equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner fibre, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bikes at half usual prices. A limited number of second-hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once at $3 to $8 each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1915 model Ranger furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. S-64 CHICAGO, ILL.

Japan is the only oriental country in which sheet glass is manufactured.

Resinol a household ointment

The same soothing, healing, antiseptic properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for skin-eruptions, also make it the ideal household remedy for

Burns	Sores	Pimples
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and a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why you should keep Resinol Ointment ready for instant use. Sold by all druggists, prescribed by doctors.

TELLS PLANS TO MODERNIZE ARMY

Garrison Orders Study Into Nation's Needs to Get Idea for Increase.

Washington, April 1.—Secretary Garrison made known yesterday the basis of the plans for strengthening the army.

He will propose legislation not only to increase its size but also to give it greater mobility and better and more modern equipment and appliances. He has directed the army staff and the war college to make a special study and to prepare recommendations covering:

First, the reasonable strength and organization of the regular army and the organized militia; second, the question of a reserve for both the regular army and the organized militia; third, the volunteers, their organization and relation to the regular army and the organized militia; fourth, the amount and character of reserve material and supplies which should be available and which cannot be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war, and fifth, a careful study of all the accessories required by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse-drawn vehicles, etc.

In view of the increasing public interest in military preparedness and the desirability of presenting to congress whatever may prove to be the generally agreed upon view of those who have given the subject careful consideration, Secretary Garrison thought it best to have the whole matter restudied with a view of having presented a wise military policy, although the general staff and general officers reported on the subject in 1912.

New Feather Beds only $5.49

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 4520 Greensboro, N. C

Keep the Children Bright and Happy

Happy youngsters must be healthy. The digestive organs of children get out of order as readily as do those of their elders, and the result is equally distressing. When the bowels are clogged with an accumulation of refuse from the stomach the child naturally becomes cross and fretful from the discomfort, and is often punished for temper when medical attention is really what is needed.

The next time your child is cross and unhappy, without apparent reason, try giving it a mild laxative. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a mild, pleasant tasting combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin, and is especially recommended for children because of its freedom from all opiate or narcotic drugs and its gentle action. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ills.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.

Red Bank, N. J., April 7.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physician of the Kline Laboratories, of this city, is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Kline Laboratories, Branch 145, Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy, which is being distributed gratuitously.—Adv.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

him in the next room. Never could she recall such long weary hours. Time and again she changed a piece of ribbon, a bit of lace, and twice she changed her dress, all for the purpose of making the hours pass more quickly. She had gone down to luncheon, but Warrington had not come in. After luncheon she had sent out for half a dozen magazines. Beyond the illustrations she never knew what they contained. Over and over she conned the set phrases she was going to say when finally he came. Whenever Martha approached, Elsa told her that she wanted nothing, that she was head-achy, and wanted to be left alone. Discreetly Martha vanished.

To prevent the possibility of missing Warrington, Elsa had engaged the room boy to loiter about downstairs and to report to her the moment Warrington arrived. The boy came pattering up at a quarter to six.

"He come. He downside. I go, he come topside?"

"No. That will be all."

The boy kotowed, and Elsa gave him a sovereign.

The following ten minutes tested her patience to the utmost. Presently she heard the banging of a trunk lid. He was there. And now that he was there, she, who had always taken pride in her lack of feminine nerves, found herself in the grip of a panic that verged on hysteria. Her heart fluttered and missed a beat. It had been so easy to plan! She was afraid. Perhaps the tension of waiting all these hours was the cause. With an angry gesture she strove to dismiss the feeling of trepidation by walking resolutely to her door. Outside she stopped.

What was she going to say to him? The trembling that struck her knees was wholly a new sensation. Presently the tremor died away, but it left her weak. She stepped toward his door and knocked gently on the jamb. No one answered. She knocked again, louder.

"Come in!"

"It wouldn't be proper," she replied, with a flash of her old-time self. "Won't you please comem out?"

She heard something click as it struck the floor. (It was Warrington's cutty which he had carried for seven years, now in smithereens.) She saw a hand, raw knuckled and bleeding slightly, catch at the curtain and swing it back rattling upon its rings.

"Miss Chetwood?" he said.

"Yes . . . Oh, you've been hurt!" she exclaimed, noting the gash upon his forehead. A strip of tissue paper (in lieu of courtplaster) lay soaking upon the wound; a trick learned in the old days when razors grew dull over night.

"Hurt? Oh, I ran against something when I wasn't looking," he explained lamely. Then he added eagerly: "I did not know that you were on this gallery. First time I've put up at a hotel in years." It did not serve.

"You have been fighting! Your hand!"

He looked at the hand dumbly. How keen her eyes were!

"I know!"

"You do?" inanely.

"Was it . . . Mallow?"

"Yes."

"Did you . . . whip him?"

"I . . . did," imitating her tone and hesitance. It was the wisest thing he could have done, for it relaxed the nerves of both of them.

Elsa smiled, smiled and forgot the substance of all her rehearsals, forgot the letter of credit, warm with the heat of her heart. "I am a pagan," she confessed.

"And I am a barbarian. I ought to be horribly ashamed of myself."

"But you are not?"

For a moment their eyes drew. Hers were like dark whirlpools, and he felt himself drifting helplessly, irresistibly. He dropped his hands upon the railing and gripped; the illusion of fighting a current was almost real to him. Every fiber in his body cried out against the struggle.

"No, not in the least," he said looking toward the sunset. "Fighting is riff-raff business, and I'm only a riff-raffer at best."

"Rather, aren't you Paul Ellison, brother, twin brother, of the man I said I was going home to marry?"

How far away her voice seemed! The throb in his forehead and the dull ache over his heart, where some of the sledge-hammer blows had gone home, he no longer felt.

"Don't deny it. It would be useless. Knowing your brother as I do, who could doubt it?"

He remained dumb.

"I couldn't understand, just simply couldn't. They never told me; in all the years I have known them, in all the years I have partly made their home my own, there was nothing. Not a trinket. Once I saw a camera-picture. I know now why Arthur snatched it from my hand. It was you. You were bending over an engineer's tripod. Even now I should have doubted had I not recalled what you said one day on board, that you had built bridges. Arthur couldn't build anything stronger than an artist's easel. You are Paul Ellison."

"I am sorry you found out."

"Why?"

"Because I wanted to be no more than an incident in your life, just Parrot & Co."

"Parrot & Co.!"

It was like a caress; but he was too dull to sense it, and she was unconscious of the inflection. The burning sunshine gave to his hair and beard the glistening of ruddy gold. Her imagination, full of unsuspected poetry at this moment, clothed him in the metals of a viking. There were other whirlpools beside those in her eyes, but Elsa did not sense the drifting as he had done. It was insidious.

"An incident," she repeated.

"Could I be more?" with sudden fierceness. "Could I be more in any woman's life. I take myself for what I am, but the world will always take me for what I have done. Yes, I am Paul Ellison, forgotten, I hope, by all who knew me. Why did you seek me that night? Why did you come into my life to make bitterness become despair? The blackest kind of despair? Elsa Chetwood, Elsa! . . . Well, the consul is right. I am a strong man. I can go out of your life, at least physically. I can say that I love you, and can add to that goodby!"

He wheeled abruptly and went quickly down the gallery, bareheaded, without any destination in his mind, with only one thought, to leave her before he lost the last shreds of his self-control.

It was then that Elsa knew her heart. She had spoken truly. She was a pagan; for, had he turned and held out his hands, she would have gone to him, gone with him, anywhere in the world, lawfully or unlawfully.

To Be Continued.

TEUTONS DRIVE PINCHOT AWAY

Special Envoy of United States is Ordered From Belgium.

The Hague, Netherlands, April 6.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, who, it is understood, has been acting as special agent for the state department at Washington in the European war zone, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

Washington, April 6. — Gifford Pinchot, according to advices to the state department, reached Antwerp, Belgium, but was not permitted to proceed further in his work as member of the American relief commission in Belgium, although detailed as a special diplomatic agent of the government.

The German authorities objected because Mr. Pinchot's sister is Lady Allen Johnstone, wife of the former British minister to Denmark, who is still in the British diplomatic service.

Germany has insisted from the beginning that all agents and consuls of the American government in Belgian territory under German military occupation should have no connection, however remote, with her enemies.

It is understood that the state department will assign Mr. Pinchot to other work in the war zone.

THE BATTLE FRONT

Petrograd, Russia, April 8, via London.—The number of head and arm wounds of the men at the front is enormous, for men in trenches expose only their heads and arms. Many hundreds are hit in the head and death does not result from the wound. Occasionally one may see the slightly wounded walk back with heads bound up or arms in slings. Motor trucks loaded with wounded tear along the roads leading back from the extreme front. Perhaps forty per cent of the wounded are back on the firing line after three months' care and rest in a hospital. It all depends on a man's health and blood. If the blood is pure and good, the soldier gets the first aid, proper treatment, and his wounds heal by first intention.

Good blood is everything to every man. It means fresh, strong nerves, good digestion, good circulation. Those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery marvel at the way it checks blood diseases. See a man today with skin all broken out; see him a few weeks later after using the "Discovery," his skin is all cleared up, eyes bright, and he is contented with himself.

The foundation of good health is good blood! Are you pale? Are you weak? Are you no longer ambitious or energetic? Have you pimples or boils? Do you suffer from headaches, low spirits? Then you are anaemic—your blood is thin, lacking in healthy, strength-giving red corpuscles. Then your blood is impure—and your liver is not up to its task of clearing the blood from the poisons accumulated.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a temperance remedy that will restore to you rich, health-giving blood—a remedy proved by experience (in tablet or liquid form). It is a glyceric extract of roots from our forests, known to science as those which will best give the stomach, liver and bowels needed help.—Advertisement.

AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS

Bremen, April 5.—A telegram to the Weser Zeitung says the American steamer Greenbrier, from Charlestown, S. C., for Bremen, has foundered in the North Sea. Her crew was landed at Wyk, in Schleswig.

BRYAN IN SENATE TO LEAD DRYS?

Cabinet Circle Leaks Report Secretary Is Out for Nebraska's Toga.

Washington, April 3.—That Secretary of State Bryan wants to be elected to the United States senate in order to be the leader for nation-wide prohibition, which he believes is bound to come, is the apparently well verified report that leaks out of cabinet circles.

It would not be necessary for him to resign as secretary of state to enter the senatorial race in Nebraska for the toga now worn by Senator Hitchcock.

Friends Pave the Way.

The story reaches the national capital that Bryan's friends in Nebraska are busy paving the way for his candidacy.

Bryan's closest friends have known for a good while that he has put aside permanently his presidential aspirations. One of his nearest associates is authority for the statement that Bryan realizes that he is not a great success as an executive officer. He expects to support Wilson for renomination, and, it is said, feels that he could make himself useful as a United States senator.

Too Busy to "Prohibit."

When Secretary Garrison's views were sought today on the subject of prohibition in the army, he said he was so busy planning a reorganization of the country's military defenders that he had not even considered what he would "prohibit" when he had brought the army up to what he thought its proper size.

To introduce a dry order into the army regulations at present, Mr. Garrison said, "would be like taking a bottle from a baby."

Take Care Of Your Hair

Cuticura Soap Shampoos

Are most effective when aided by light applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 25F, Boston.

AVIATORS BOMBARD TWO GERMAN TOWNS

Berlin, April 2—(By Wireless.)—Two more German towns have been bombarded by a hostile aviator. The following statement was issued at the war office today:

"An aviator of the enemy flew over Mulheim, Baden, and dropped bombs. These caused damage only to the buildings of the town.

"Three bombs were dropped upon Neuenburg, on the Rhine. The damage caused was slight."

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7167—Men's Overalls.

Quite regulation in make, this garment has a bib covering the front of the shirt and a shorter one in the back. Straps join the two, passing over shoulders. Pockets are placed on each side of the front and a single hip pocket is also provided. Overalls are made of jean, drill, hickory, duck and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches chest measure.

7181—Ladies' House Dress and Cap.

The dress is in one piece, seamed down the center of the back and closed in the center of the front. Tucks cross the shoulders from front to back. The sleeve is short. If desired a cord or other form of belt may be used to mark the waistline. The cap is also in one piece.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in bust measure.

7139—Ladies' Dress.

A pretty model for such soft materials as voile, crepe de chine, very fine gingham and the like. The waist has sleeves and body in one and is worn with a guimpe. The two piece skirt is gathered and joined to a yoke. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7141—Girls' Guimpe.

So many styles now demand a guimpe that this model should be very welcome. It is plain and may have the neck high with a straight band collar, round or square in outline. The closing is in the back and the material is gathered at the neck in the center of front and back. The sleeves may be made long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

One nice thing about fiction is that, though you sympathize with the under dog, you know he isn't getting hurt.

7177—Misses' Dress.

This dressy frock is suitable for commencement use. The plain waist opens in front and has a high collar at the back of the neck, which is open in front. Over this waist is worn the little bolero jacket, which is very short waisted. A one piece skirt is gathered at the top and trimmed with straps at the hips.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7174—Ladies' Dress.

This pretty frock is suitable for home or street wear. The plain blouse has a front closing with a small shield at the open neck and a wide ornamental collar. There is a short tuck at each shoulder in front and the sleeves are full length, but may be shortened. The skirt has five gores, with extensions from the side gores meeting as a belt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7163—Misses' Skirt.

In this model we have a three gore skirt attached plainly to a three gore yoke. There is a pocket at each side and the closing is also placed at the side. Raised or regulation waistline may be employed in making. Serge, gabardine, poplin, cheviot, covert cloth, linen, duck and the like are favored materials for these skirts.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7180—Child's Caps.

The picture tells all about these caps as to shape and construction. Fine batiste, either plain or embroidered, crepe de chine, silk, cashmere with silk lining and the like are the materials usually employed in making them.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 yrs.

FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

We issue every month, in connection with our Fashion Department, a Fashion Magazine, illustrating the latest Paris, London and New York designs, and containing much valuable information about clothes for ladies, misses and children, dressmaking lessons, millinery, hairdressing, etc., etc. If ordered at the same time a pattern is ordered, we will send the latest monthly issue of The Fashion World for only 2 cents to cover handling and postage. Price, without pattern, 5 cents.

Why the WITTE Is So Easy to Operate

Being of few parts, and all parts in plain sight, the WITTE Engine is easy to understand. Even if you know nothing of gas or oil engines, it is an easy matter to learn, in a few minutes, from my plainly written, easy-to-understand book, just how to operate an engine; and to do it as well as any expert. Every WITTE Engine is shipped completely equipped, ready for running. To start up, put fuel into the fuel tank, water into the cooling hopper, lubricating oil into the lubricators, and turn them on to feed; move the spark shift to the marked, easy starting point, open the battery switch, open the fuel throttle to its marked starting point, turn the fly-wheels to move the piston out, thus drawing in a charge of fuel and air; close the battery switch; turn the fly-wheels back sharply, moving the piston in onto the fuel charge, and the engine starts. Move the spark shift to the marked regular running point, and start your machinery. Takes only a jiffy. The many thousands of new WITTE users each year write that they find the actual operation just as easy to do as the simple directions are to read.

Note These Latest Direct-From-Factory to User WITTE Prices

STATIONARY

2 H-P	$34.95
4 H-P	$69.75
6 H-P	$97.75
8 H-P	$139.65
12 H-P	$197.00
16 H-P	$308.80
22 H-P	$389.60

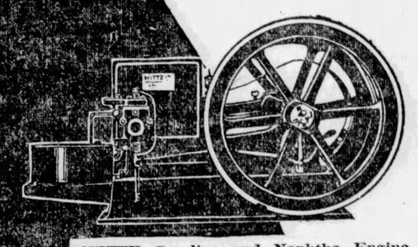
PORTABLE

2 H-P	$39.95
3 H-P	$60.50
4 H-P	$82.75
6 H-P	$127.75
8 H-P	$174.65
12 H-P	$237.00
16 H-P	$358.80
22 H-P	$442.15

SAW-RIG

6 H-P	$152.25
8 H-P	$202.15
12 H-P	$267.00

Better Engines Now—for Lower Prices—Cash or Easy Terms



WITTE Gasoline and Naphtha Engine—Stationary. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22-H. P. Shown mounted on iron sub-base. Portable Gasoline Engines in all sizes given.

The most important thing to consider, in the matter of engine **quality**, is this: What is the engine's work going to cost, **after** you get the engine into service? Aside from any sentiment that a man feels in his ownership of an engine, just because it is what it happens to be, there is no value in any engine outside of its **dollar-earning** value. It ought to be clear that a dollar's worth of engine work that costs only five cents, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense, is worth more than another dollar's worth of engine work that costs from seven cents to ten cents to get it done, for fuel, lubricant and other up-keep expense.

The things in an engine that determine the cost of work, are: engine price, fuel cost, handling and repair cost. These are the places in which to look for "quality." An engine's efficiency is determined first, under actual brake test; second, by its ability to maintain its original efficiency after years of use.

WITTE ENGINES

Kerosene, Distillate, Gasoline and Gas

In buying an engine of any size you are entitled to know how much it will cost to get its power, as well as to know how much power the engine has. Mere bulk and shape of iron and steel, alone, do not prove power or durability. It is entirely a matter of proper proportion and balance of working parts, as to shape, size, strength and —workability of each part in proper relation to all the other parts. Engines vary greatly in these respects, and accordingly as they vary they have varying rates of power test in getting power into the belt—the only place where it counts for the power user.

Measure WITTE Engine quality by its dollar-earning value—economy with reliability—and **you** will find WITTE Engines have set a new and lower standard of power cost from the liquid fuels of today's markets.

WITTE Kerosene Engines Stationary. Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22-H. P. Burns Kerosene, Distillate, Solar Oil and all fuels of like grades. Also Gasoline, Naphtha and Gas-Portable Kerosene Engines in all above sizes.

WITTE Hand Portable Sizes: 2, 3, and 4-H. P. On substantial, flexible truck, wide metal wheels.

Sent Direct From My Factory to User

5-Year Guarantee on Efficiency and Durability

Thirty years ago, when the fuel price was not a factor of first importance, the big thing was to get an engine to pull its rated load, for gasoline was a drug on the market at any price. Today, the fuel cost is the factor of first importance. Years ago I foresaw this and we began working toward a cheaper power cost.

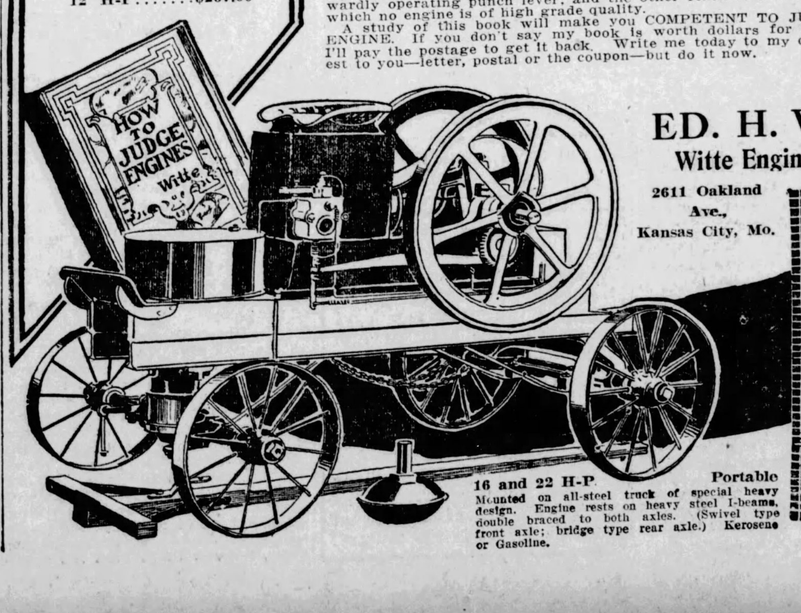
My engines of today are made out of my own 28 years' experience doing only one thing—making WITTE Engines. I have been actively engaged, on my own account, in the gasoline and kerosene engine manufacturing business longer than any other one man in America. My factory is the only one that has been continuously successful under the same management (my own) through all these years. I have seen engines and engine factories come and go by the hundreds, while all the time my factory was getting larger and larger.

The reason?—Just WITTE engines, that's all. While my engines are greatly improved now over the first ones that I built, I have never adopted an improvement until it had been most thoroughly tried out. Being sure of my engine quality, while keeping just a little ahead-of-the-times in improvements is the big reason for our success. For six years now the WITTE has been proving all over this country that my improvements in design and construction have "revised downward" the cost of gas power from 15 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent—and in some cases as much as 50 per cent. A saving of 25 per cent of the fuel used by the older type engines amounts to enough in many cases in a year to more than pay the entire first cost of a WITTE Engine.

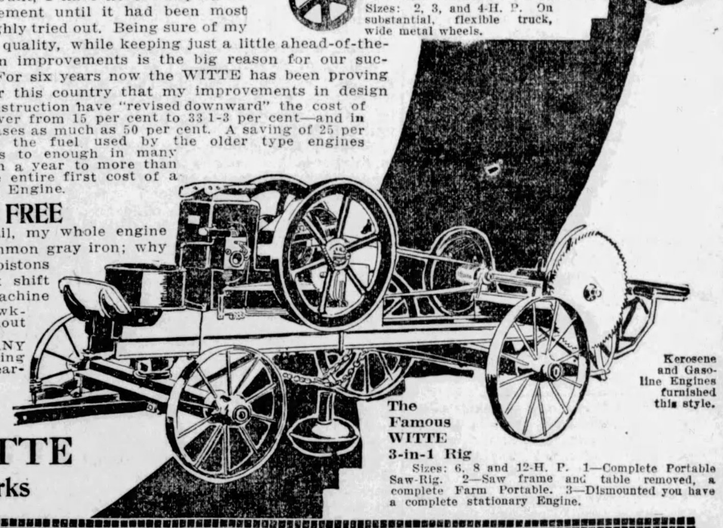
EASY-TO-UNDERSTAND ENGINE BOOK FREE

Send me your address, so I can send you free, by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why I use semi-steel castings where others use common gray iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; vertical valves; 4-ring pistons where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shaft; machine cut gears; rocking lever valve operation, instead of the old style, awkwardly operating punch lever; and the other features of merit without which no engine is of high grade quality.

A study of this book will make you COMPETENT TO JUDGE ANY ENGINE. If you don't say my book is worth dollars for its reading I'll pay the postage to get it back. Write me today to my office nearest to you—letter, postal or the coupon—but do it now.



16 and 22 H-P Portable Mounted on all-steel truck of special heavy design. Engine rests on heavy steel I-beams, double braced to both axles. (Swivel type front axle; bridge type rear axle.) Kerosene or Gasoline.



The Famous WITTE 3-in-1 Rig Sizes: 6, 8 and 12-H. P. 1—Complete Portable Saw-Rig. 2—Saw frame and table removed, a complete Farm Portable. 3—Dismounted you have a complete stationary Engine.

Kerosene and Gasoline Engines furnished this style.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

A dollar in the pocket is good company.

The only woman man understands is his mother.

Birds, unfortunately, do not nest as often as cats.

The sun shines alike on the pessimist and the optimist.

The way of the transgressor is hard, but rarely is it lonesome.

Bawling auto horns make any hour of the day seem like milking time.

Strange, the man who always says hoss for horse never says hoss-radish.

The man whose liver isn't working right can't put much faith in his own prayers.

Some of the most trifling matters of today are the things we worried about yesterday.

What profiteth a man to stand six-feet-three in his stockings if he sits around all day.

No woman wants to be fleshy enough to be considered as representative of the fat of the land.

You must look twice at a fashion picture to be sure some comic sketch artist didn't draw it.

American people seem to have discovered that the way to be neutral is to keep their mouths shut.

Some men are so gifted in the art of telling stories they can make the plain truth sound like a lie.

A religious ceremony that calls upon the worshipers to roll over must have been intended for fat women.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to say, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies?"

Champ Clark says the idea that any American boy can be President is wrong. Now let's hear from Mr. Bryan.

James J. Hill's idea that business needs a rest will not be apt to find a place in the next Democratic platform.

Man doesn't care very much what he finds in his scrap tobacco, but he is always particular about his bread.

If the people he is feeding are healthy and contented the bread-winner of a family ought to be happy.

California has a pet ape which says "oo-oo-who-wha" when it is hungry. Maybe that is the original word with the bark on.

Looks now as if most of the legislatures of the country will get through without passing any laws to abolish human nature.

Eugenists may think they can breed the physically perfect baby, but they can't determine its mental qualities by use of the tapeline.

Looking over a long list of divorce applications, one naturally wonders if the safety first slogan is ever applied in matrimonial matters.

One woman is reported to have paid her husband $24,000 for a divorce. Thereby she proved that he was too mercenary to live with.

Each state of the Union has the comforting thought that its own legislature is not as stupid as the legislature of some other state.

Another Rothschild is dead at the age of nearly 75. He was like Uncle John Rockefeller in one way—he could stand a lot of prosperity.

After an old drunk has been drunk continuously for two or three years it is not strange if he gets the idea that sober men act crazy.

Perhaps you have noticed that the big man, who ought to look dignified, doesn't; and that the little man, who can't appear dignified, tries to.

"Prohibition reduces the number of people who are all lit up and nowhere to go," says the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Then it does prohibit?

The man who drinks whisky in cold weather to keep warm and in hot weather to keep cool, drinks it in temperate seasons because he wants to.

A man's reputation for efficiency will not get him far unless he keeps fire under the boiler. It is not what he has done, but what he can do, that counts.

"Are the cows invariably milked on the same side?" asks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We believe so; never yet have we heard of a left-handed cow.

The woman who willed a house to cats and dogs may have had a notion that there are enough sensible people in the world to look after the children.

Here is another thing we can't comprehend. If one eats peanuts in the daytime they make him sleepy, and if he eats them at night they keep him awake.

The day when young men got housemaids' knee from proposing marriage to girls is past. "Say we get married" comes near being the present form of proposal.

Before taking any stock in the prediction that there is going to be war between the sexes in this country, we would like to know how many men are ready to fight mother.

General Scott says he never knew an Indian to break a promise. How about Chief Bender—didn't he promise Connie Mack to win at least one of the championship games from Boston last fall?

One paper says the castor oil crop of 1914 amounts to seventy thousand tons, another says seven hundred thousand tons. But castor oil is so nauseating in tablespoonfuls that it is hard to think of in tons.

SAVING THE ADMINISTRATION'S FACE

The senate detectives appointed to hunt for iniquitous influences against the administration's ship purchase bill are about through with their snooping. They have held meetings, examined witnesses, pointed fingers in accusation against men of various callings and degrees of servitude. Some folk have been made uncomfortable. One editor has been made very hot under the collar. There are reams and reams of stenographers' notes.

"Absolutely nothing of any consequence has come out of it," reports one of the investigators in advance of the official report. Did anyone expect anything to come out of it? Probably not. The ship purchase bill was booked for failure almost from the day that it took form.

We want merchant ships in this country. We want to save the $300,000,000 bill that is paid to foreigners for carrying our products over the seas. But we do not want a quarrel with every ship we buy. And that is what stuck in the craw of thousands of citizens who had no prejudices against government ownership in any form, shape or manner. This is what influenced the senate decision. It is what made government shipowning impossible.

Yet, because the administration fathered the measure and because it is considered necessary to conserve the dignity of the Presidency, it could not be admitted that the bill failed on account of its own inherent faults. The thing had to be charged to someone. The poor old lobby was set up and assaulted like a dummy in a prizefighter's training camp. A committee went prowling the alleys and smelling the hallways of private commercial enterprise. Nothing was found. No one expected anything to be found. But there are foolish people at Washington who think that the hunt saved the face of the administration.

THE HOLY WAR IN PERSIA

Persia's tragedy is obscured by the greater tragedy of Europe. It is to be seen as if through a cloud of desert dust—the dust raised by troops of the shah, by Russian field guns and cavalry horses, by the scattered and undisciplined recruits to that Holy War invoked by the sultan of Turkey.

The Holy War is waged against shah and Russians both. It is nominally an invasion by Turkish soldiers and Kurdish tribesmen, armed and provisioned from Constantinople. But it has gathered thousands of Persians to its banners, fanatics of the Moslem faith, irresponsible young men of the villages, outlaws of the caravan routes, the population of scores of jails. Christians are flying before it for protection behind the Persian regulars and the Russians. Others are forming the semblance of a military organization. It is said that "while they have offered some resistance, they have brought about the most severe reprisals on themselves and the other converts."

The forces of the shah are mostly on paper. An army has been planned, but many of its units are said to have no existence whatever. More tangible is a police force of 6,000 men, commanded by Swedish officers, trained, and to some degree experienced at fighting. Supplementing the shah is the Russian frontier guard, the Cossacks of the Russian "sphere of influence," and an army sent over the border to reinforce them and to block a turning movement directed from Constantinople.

There have been clashes, but of what importance no one seems to know. Christians have been tortured and murdered, but how many can only be guessed. Persia is the Mexico of the East, stripped of the thin garments of government, torn with passion, red with the blood of murdered men, women and children. It is less war there than anarchy.

In this glorious land of peace, politics makes a splendid substitute for war. Men go into the game and work a lot of nasty feelings out of the system without killing anybody.

Some people act as if they regard common sense as cheap and undesirable.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of The Toledo Blade, published weekly at Toledo, Ohio, required by the Act of August, 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor, Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Editorial Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio. Managing Editor, Blacque Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Thalheimer, Toledo, Ohio; Publisher, The Toledo Blade, Co., Toledo, Ohio.

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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only)—228,147.

ROBINSON LOCKE,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1915.
(SEAL) F. E. COTTRELL,
Notary Public, Lucas County, Ohio.
(My commission expires June 12th, 1915).

THE LAST OF OUR INDIANS

Of the members of the ten or twelve Indian tribes who lived in the lower Maumee Valley, or who met here without bloodshed—a population which, for Indians, was large—the last to linger upon native soil has but just gone.

A few Pottawotomies, rated in the books as "descendants," dwell in Kansas and Iowa. Some of the Kickapoos are as far away as Mexico. Thousands of miles separate the two handfuls of Wyandottes, some remaining in Ontario, the rest living in Oklahoma. The Miamis, fifty strong; the Piankeshaws and Shawanees, scarcely more numerous; the Weas and Senecas and Kaskaskias, what there are of them, dwell in what is still spoken of as the Indian Territory. The Delaware, landholders in the "Cherokee Strip," are lapped in luxury and fast losing their aboriginal identity. The Chippewas and Ottawas are those who offer you baskets at the "Soo" and take the venturesome through St. Mary's rapids.

In the hundred years and more since Mrs. Victoria Cadaract was born in a Chippewa lodge, the deciding war for the possession of the Northwest Territory has been fought; Perry has met the enemy and made them his; the Erie canal has been opened, has flourished and been turned over to the commercial revivalists; the Walk-on-the-Water has come churning up the lake; the garrison of the Alamo has been massacred, and the little band of Toledoans has marched away to the Mexican war; Lincoln has sent out his calls, slavery has been abolished; Custer has perished; bells have tolled for Garfield; the Maine has been sunk; the mighty guns of a new war have shaken the earth.

We can only marvel that anyone could live while this procession of events passed by the door and yet scarce know that they were going on, scarce aware that they were more than trivial incidents, and aware not at all of their significance. That woud seem to have been the case with Mrs. Cadaract. Of them all, it was the great adventure of Tecumseh's that most impressed itself upon her memory. She could recall her father decked in a British uniform, the warriors in the village, the high excitement of battle preparation. When you remember that Tecumseh was slain in October, 1813, you begin to realize the great span that the life of Mrs. Cadaract covered.

DINOSAURS

The National Museum has recently issued an elaborate description of a Dinosaur whose bones were dug from a sandstone pit in Colorado and sent on to Washington.

This particular Dinosaur—there once were many kinds—managed to get along with no brains worth the mentioning. The thing that passed for mind with it would have been small in an asylum for imbeciles and would scarcely have been able to hold its own in a meeting called to protest against appropriations for the army and navy.

But Nature watched out for this poor creature of her making. She made it nineteen feet high and frightening in the extreme. Along the back were arranged great sharp-edged plates projecting upward like the teeth of a ravenous saw. This defense extended from the base of the neck all the way back and out along the tapering crocodilian tail. This later member was tipped with four long sharp spines. A tough and horny scalelike skin covered the fellow and in it were studs of bone capable of turning the claws of an enemy, hard enough to break his teeth short-off.

This Dinosaur lived, it is estimated, somewhere between seven and ten millions of years ago. Yet nature, in all this intervening time, has not changed her general principle. She is strong for compensation. If, for example, she brings into life a man with the brain of a quinine capsule, she often gives him an extra allowance of inches and almost always a skin completely armored against sarcasm, insult, the broadest hints, the most unmistakable rebuffs. The brainless Dinosaur was amazingly protected against the carnivores of its period. The human pin-head of today has the skin of a rhinoceros to turn the whips and stings of his unkindly world.

There is a beautiful consistency about Nature.

THE DEADLY FOES

"We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink."—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the English exchequer.

Isn't it this way with the individual drinking man?

He has to fight the forces of nature to survive. He has to fight in the intricate competition of human life for a chance to live. He has to fight for bread, for bread for his family, for the simple opportunity to earn bread. Upon every side of him are things tending to bear him down—the ambitions of his fellows who would climb to place and fortune upon his shoulders, ruthless circumstances that would push him out of the path of advancement, that set determination of the world to pay no more for labor or service or goods or the satisfaction of desires than has to be paid.

But the greatest of all foes with which the drinking man has to contend is drink itself. It is his deadliest enemy, the least merciful, the least ready to grant quarter, the one who recognizes no treaty, observes no rule of war, who quits the fight only at the grave.

Upon the theory that nations and men are left to work out their own problems, the best thought is that the Lord is neutral.

THE GERMANS, TOO, ARE PREPARING

News from England and France has that premature ring to it that distinguished the "On to Paris" talk of the Germans last summer. It is assumed that with good marching weather, the invaders will be pushed back to the Rhine. The dispossessed French peasantry expect to get back to their trampled farms and wrecked farm houses in time to do their spring planting. At Lloyd's, the betting is even that the war will be over by July 1. Germany and Austria have sued for peace.

This is, no doubt, a natural conclusion to be drawn from the signs of mighty preparation. What Englishmen and Frenchmen do not see and, apparently, do not think about, are the preparations the Germans are making.

A special correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has been visiting the western front and what he talks about more than anything else is preparation he beheld for a tremendous offensive movement.

"Every line of railway and every road," he says, "has been made to serve this one purpose, and has been developed to this end. All the depots, all the granaries, ammunition stores and stocks and storehouses are more than full and ready at a given signal to send many thousands of tons to the front. * * * The whole of our war material in the west has been placed on a new and extraordinarily sound footing. * * * Unprecedented power is stored up there."

The Germans will never fight upon their own lands if by any means they can keep the fighting upon the lands of the enemy. If fate directs that they fall back, it will be only after they have fought their very hardest. We must, therefore, look forward to a spring campaign that will make the struggle of the past eight months only a curtain-raiser.

CANADA AND PROHIBITION

The distilleries, breweries and huge liquor signs to be seen on the Canadian shore of the Detroit river tend to give the traveler the impression that Ontario is a hard-drinking province. He will feel convinced of it if he happens to be in some of the towns of Ontario on Saturday afternoons. The procession to the bar seems no less capacious than tireless.

But these would be only transient impressions. A more intimate acquaintance with Ontario would disclose a deep and earnest movement for the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic. One of the most heated elections the province has experienced was fought last summer, with this question as an issue. Several communities have voted themselves dry under local option. Among the towns to do so was one which enjoys a considerable prosperity from summer resorters, with a reputation for zealous thirst. The people had sacrificed their pockets to their principles. Now more than last year, the year before, or any other time, the prohibition agitation consumes thought and discussion, having only one rival in point of interest, and that the war.

Word comes from the province of Saskatchewan that the government is taking "decided steps to abolish the sale of intoxicants." The premier of the province has published an outline of the government's policy, which calls first for the closing of saloons by 7 o'clock p. m., the government to take over the wholesale liquor business until the close of the war, a public referendum later on the question of returning to old conditions, and finally upon vote of the people, the abolition of even the government dispensaries, in the year 1919. The action of Russia is said to have been one of the powerful influences which has determined Saskatchewan upon this course. The province, being in the Twentieth century, feels that it cannot lag behind Seventeenth century Muscovy.

THE SPRING SNOWSTORM

Though out of harmony with the calendar, and perhaps unexpected, the Spring snowstorm should not inspire excruciating misgivings. It is an afterthought of Winter, a farewell blown from the tips of the Old Fellow's fingers. The first snow of the late Fall brings dread. It is the forerunner of short days and long, cold, creaking nights. The last snow has few terrors. We know that it cannot stay long, that soon it must be succeeded by a blue heaven and a glorified earth.

Only the impatient have it in their hearts to find fault with the Spring snow. It is spectacular and beautiful. Graceful and noiseless as the shadows of a bird's fluttering wings the glittering, pirouetting flakes come down to earth, searching here and there for the sleeping flowers—for violets and buttercups, for daisies and dandelions, for crocuses and all the early budding things—to kiss their eyes open.

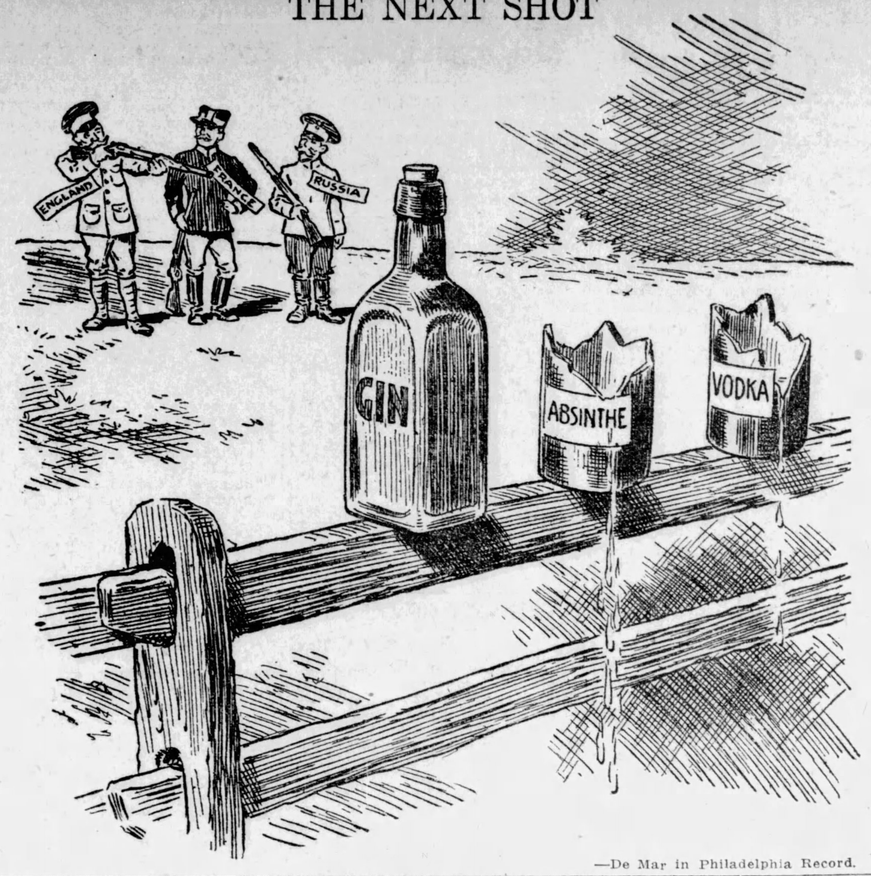
Notwithstanding the late snow, we know that the warmth and glow of a green and golden period are waiting, and faith in the seasons remains firm and unshaken.

OHIO MAN WINS

Among those who busied themselves spreading the Blade gospel during the month of March an Ohio man came to the front with a list of 95 names, enough to win the premium watch.

The end, however, is not yet. The campaign is still in progress, and all records seem destined to be smashed. The Blade is going to have one of the finest families of readers of any newspaper in the country.

THE NEXT SHOT



—De Mar in Philadelphia Record.

Sunday School

THE UNEXPECTED CROWNS

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 11 is, "David Anointed King."—I. Sam. ch. 16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Nobody knows what particular deed may determine his destiny, or what humble friends may introduce him to opportunity. The highest crowns come unexpectedly and unsought. David was out on the hills, tending the sheep, when the sceptre and the crown came looking for him. Lowell reminds us:

In life's small things be resolute and great
To keep thy muscle trained; know'st thou when Fate
Thy measure takes, or when she'll say to thee,
"I find thee worthy; do this deed for me."

This old story of the anointing of David is one of the romances which the world loves. It is staged in the second most sacred spot on earth, the little town of Bethlehem, five miles below Jerusalem. Our imaginations picture the notable processions that have wended their way toward this little Judean town, whose name means the "house of bread." We see the prophet Samuel, with his horn of coronation oil, traveling thither, thinking, perhaps, of the other pilgrims, Ruth and Naomi, who had embodied one of the nation's romances in the same town of Bethlehem. Centuries later we behold Joseph and Mary journeying to Bethlehem from Nazareth. Then we see the Wise Men from the East on their camels creating a sensation in this humble little town. Scholars recall the figure of St. Jerome traveling to Bethlehem to make his home for years in a grotto hard by the birthplace of Jesus, where he translated the Scriptures into the Vulgate, which is still the version of the Roman Catholic Church. We see the Crusaders fighting their way to Bethlehem in the Middle Ages; and the millions of devoted pilgrim feet that have since journeyed to the oldest church in the world, which is built over the birthplace of our Lord. Now the streets of Bethlehem are echoing to the tramp of armed Turkish soldiers, as the central one of the three military columns struggle and straggle on toward the Suez canal.

The Unfit Man and the Fit.

Old Samuel was a sublime figure, as he went down toward Bethlehem. His heart was heavy within him, but still it was loyal to its mission. He had loved Saul like a son. Upon him he had centered his hopes for a great era for Israel. He had rejoiced at the kingly growth of this man who was God's second-best plan for the people. The real decadence and the apparent self-exaltation of King Saul smote the heart of the man of God. He who had crowned Saul had also been the messenger of condemnation and dethronement.

The fidelity of Samuel in decreeing the king's doom is really thrilling. He was brave enough to perceive that the worst service that can be done an unfit man is to keep him in the place wherein he has failed. Would that churches and organized Christianity in general had some of Samuel's courage. No other institution is so cumbered up with unfit office bearers. Because a gelatinous good nature has been substituted for a resolute and intelligent purpose, incompetent men are retained in pulpits and in office, to the hurt of the kingdom of heaven.

The contrast between the decline of Saul and the rise of Samuel is given a touch of the dramatic, because it was supposed that the entrance of Saul upon the scene had eclipsed the prophet; but still we see him sweetly and steadfastly at work, saying to God, as in boyhood, "Here am I." He was ready for the hard tasks as for the easy. He would lead the people, or he would provide them with another leader; he would anoint a king, or he would denounce him; all according to the commands of Jehovah. The personality of Samuel had assumed such proportions in the life of Israel that the elders of the town of Bethlehem trembled as he drew near, lest he should be the bearer of some word of punishment.

Seven Strapping Sons.

It is not always necessary to tell everything one knows. Samuel's real mission was cloaked beneath the conventional purpose of holding a service of sacrifices for the city. "Concealment of a good purpose for a good purpose is clearly justifiable." The entire community had the benefit of the prophet's visit, all because of one of its families. Many a community has since been similarly blessed. Samuel had been directed by God to the family of Jesse. More he did not know, for God keeps even His agents in the dark concerning the fullness of His purposes.

In this incident the truth shines clearly that God is interested in families and well as in individuals and nations. It is well to get a good grip on God's units of value. From the blessing of Abraham and his seed down to the present day, God has shown a special interest in families. to make a God-fearing family is a successful career. The other day I met a man on a train in Texas who took seriously the business of raising a son. He told me how homesick both he and the boy had been for each other during his brief absence at a convention. That man wisely looked upon his work of raising crops and cattle as merely incidental to the training of a boy. In this great task of serving society by building noble homes the woman's part is even greater than the man's.

In the family of Jesse there were seven strapping sons. One after another these handsome big fellows, all of king stature, were passed before the prophet. None of them were indicated, however, by the Inner Voice as the candidate for royal anointing. The stock of big fellows had slumped in Israel about this time. Saul had been a king of that sort, head and shoulders above his fellows.

At length the people were getting the idea that "The mind's the measure of the man," and that physical qualities are of secondary importance. One day in a San Francisco hotel I saw a most impressive and self-conscious man strutting down the corridor, aware that all eyes were upon him, and I asked the elevator boy, "Is that Robert Mantell, the actor, who is now in this city?"

The boy answered, "Naw. That's nothing but a wine salesman. Mr. Mantell slips in and out so quietly you would never notice him."

We understand today that leadership is with ideas. We are readier than ever to con the golden text of the lesson: "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart."

The Banquet and the Boy.

One night at a formal banquet there were gathered a number of eminent men, including one real world celebrity. The other diners were all impressed with the importance of these distinguished men. I observed, though, that the most famous man of all, whose name really has gone round the whole world, devoted more attention to the one small boy in the gathering than to anybody else present. Because he was a great man he knew that the future is with the boy. It may be that that man's place in the literature of history depends on the boy's impression of him. The truth is trite that the plastic judgments of youth are the most important; nevertheless, we continue to despise the youngsters about us, and to pay court to the men whose judgments are already formed, and whose influence is passing.

That is the old habit that Jesse and his sons followed. They didn't even take the eighth boy in their family into account. He was off at a shepherd chore. Yet really the world remembers the father and other seven sons, even though but slightly, only for their connection with the shepherd boy. Many times the Joseph dream has been fulfilled, and the despised of earth have led to honor those who esteemed them so lightly.

David was the baby of the family. "David," which is a pet name, means "darling" or "beloved." The memorable words of the record describe David thus: "Now he was ruddy and withal of beautiful countenance and goodly to look upon."

So the small boy was anointed in the presence of the uncomprehending family. It was not well for him or for them to know that the oil which the prophet so solemnly poured upon the boy's head had marked him for a throne. Like most of earth's great ones, David was early set apart for his high place, and all his life contributed to his preparation for it.

The Boy Who Could Do Things.

As if by way of training, David was early called to the simple court of Saul. It chanced that somebody in the royal entourage recalled him when a harper was sought. We cannot tell who of our unknown friends will be the bearer of the news that will call us to the high place.

Observe, that David had more than a genial character and general willingness. He could do some one thing well. David knew how to play on a harp and to sing. He had a voice and hands. The practical question arises, Why are so few of our young people taught definite arts that will make them valuable to society? Every boy should have some accomplishment that sets him apart from his fellows, whether it be the way he whittles or whistles or sings or does acrobatics or tells stories or plays an instrument. Give the lad an accomplishment that he can contribute to the world while he is yet young.

David was court minstrel, called to soothe the restive spirit of the conscience-smitten king. In all these experiences, and in the adversities that were to follow, the young man was being prepared for the crown that was being prepared for him. So God is always making ready for the tasks that He has in store for us.

A Reformed Man's Righteous Grievance

Mr. L. E. Whitsitt, of Austin, Ind., writes one of the most entertaining letters this paper has received in a long time. His letter, under the suggestive date of April 1, shows clearly how it is possible for Fate to buffet about the man who is endeavoring to steer a straight course. But this is sufficient introduction. Mr. Whitsitt's story is more interesting than anything the editor can say about it. Here it is:

Editor Toledo Blade—It is not with any hope at all of changing your editorial policy that I address you, but I've been a subscriber to The Blade long enough to be entitled to my kick. I received your paper every week for eight years, and during that time I don't think you failed to give the Ben Davis apple and the Democrats Hail Columbia in every issue. I had been a Democrat all my life, and was also a grower of the Ben Davis apple. You finally made me tired, and I stopped The Blade, but I missed the cruel things you had said about me. Eventually I cut my Ben Davis trees down, and two years ago I quit the Democrats and became a Bull Moose. About one year ago an agent for your paper came along, and thinking we might at last agree pretty well, subscribed for your Blade; but, it seems you, too, have changed. If you have mentioned the Ben Davis apple during the past year I failed to see it, and your criticisms of the Democrats are so weak, I firmly believe you are almost a Democrat yourself. If you want me to feel like I simply could not get along without The Blade, open up in at least one issue and give both of said old-timers h——.—L. E. Whitsitt.

BIRD LAW DECLARED VOID BY A KANSAS JUDGE

The federal migratory bird law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Pollock, of the United States district court, sitting in Topeka, Kan., in a ruling on the case of George L. McCullaugh, charged with shooting ducks out of season. Judge Pollock declared that the states alone have the right to enact legislation for the protection of game.

New Commander of England's Home Fleet

ADMIRAL MEUX

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux is the new commander of England's great home fleet. He was recently appointed to succeed Admiral Jellicoe. The home fleet of England's navy now controls the North Sea and other waters around England. Admiral Meux is 59 years old and was recently commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

VARIETIES

The condor is a year old before it flies.

Egypt has more than 1,500 miles of railways.

The pearls found in Australia are of many shapes and sizes.

Russia in 1913 bought 120,795,600 pounds of tea from China.

The Alps contain at least 230 glaciers over five miles in length.

The tonnage of the Great Lakes fleet in 1914 amounted to 2,939,786.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.

A little more than one-third of the workers of this country are agriculturists.

During one flood of the Yangtse-kiang, in China, 600,000 persons were drowned.

New South Wales is said to contain more kinds of flowering plants than all Europe.

The Irtish river, in Siberia, is 2,200 miles long, and drains 600,000 miles of territory.

Experiments in France have shown that ordinary sod is an efficient filter for sewage.

The disbursements on account of the civil war totaled $4,457,974,496 at the last figuring.

The world's greatest iodine works are in Chile, having an annual output of 400,000 pounds.

In point of tonnage the Kaiser Wilhelm canal ranks third among the great canals of the world.

In 1850 there were 2,528 newspapers published in this country. Now there are more than 23,000.

Italy harvests about 22,000 acres of tomatoes yearly, and the wastage amounts to practically nothing.

The United States has been supplying horses to the countries of Europe recently at the rate of 2,000 a week.

In the secondary schools alone in Japan more than 100,000 boys and girls are studying the English language.

Peruvian petroleum is said to rank next to that of Russia in its suitability for producing high grade lubricants.

The canary bird importation into this country from the Hartz mountains has amounted to 1,500,000 birds a year for several years.

What is asserted to be the finest stone mason work in the world is to be seen in the ruins of Inca palaces in the city of Cuzco, Peru.

An observatory at Berlin holds the world's most accurate clock, which is kept in an air-tight glass cylinder in the basement of the building.

To prevent imposition on visitors there is a government office in Egypt where so-called antiques may be submitted to expert examination.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than 1,000,000,000 feet to the box industry annually.

The United States consul in Calgary, Canada, says the remarkable development of western Canada has been made largely on borrowed capital.

Germany uses almost twice as many postcards for domestic correspondence as any other nation, Japan ranking second and the United States third.

Plants are forced by a Danish scientist by administering chloroform, his theory being that brief periods of rest are followed by quicker growth.

The outer walls of a new safe are perforated to permit the gases of an explosion to escape and thereby thwart a burglar who tries to blow it open.

Regarded as weather prophets by the natives, the "black howler," largest of the Panama monkeys, sets up a roaring howl almost suggestive of the lion.

A project for draining and reclaiming 1,000,000 acres of land in Egypt, work on which has been begun, is one of the greatest and most expensive tasks of the kind ever attempted.

Spinach was introduced into England early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as also was the cucumber, while celery was introduced to English tables by a French prisoner in 1701.

Several of the most common diseases, including typhoid and arthritis, have been practically banished from the United States navy by the use of distilled water for cooking, as well as drinking.

The largest single dock inclosed by artificial walls in Great Britain is at Newport, Monmouthshire. Its tidal water area is 110 acres, and its dimensions 4,000 feet long by about 1,000 feet wide.

Of 50 farms in Montana, the more profitable ones had four important sources of incomes, while the poorer farms were stock and grain farms. Most of the poorer farms produced only grain.

The supply of aluminum foil, which is largely used as a substitute for tin foil, and over which it has advantages other than that of economy, has been seriously interfered with by the war, as much of this material has been heretofore supplied by Germany.

The balance wheel of a watch vibrates 300 times a minute, 432,000 times a day, or 157,680,000 times a year. As each vibration covers about 1½ revolutions, the shaft on which the balance wheel is mounted makes 236,520,000 revolutions in its bearings each year.

Sometimes at the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives the tree is cut down and a skilled cabinetmaker transforms the wood into furniture for the house of the young people.

The United States has furnished more than 40 per cent of the electrical machinery and supplies used in Brazil, but not through any concentrated effort. It was because the street railway and light and power systems in various cities are under the management of Americans.

What is said to be the largest dredge ever made has been recently made for some special work being done by a Pennsylvania contracting supply house, which had occasion to drill holes 30 inches in diameter through large timbers. It is more than six feet in length and in operation it cuts a 30-inch hole through a pile of timber six feet high.

A great deal of platinum is used in the electric industry and there seems to be no substitute in sight at the present time, although efforts are constantly being made in this direction. This industry has been heretofore controlled by the Russians, 95 per cent of this metal coming from the Ural mountains. It has been announced that another source of platinum supply has been discovered recently at Wendon, in Westphalia, where there are extensive deposits which are soon to be worked on a very extensive plan.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

The Making of a Store

MARTHA HOLDEN.

As I never shop until it becomes necessary, I usually spend a day in a dry goods store about twice a year. I know one store best, and in the main, stick to it. Each time I am more impressed with the city store as an educational institution, and the important part it plays in the civilization of what is known as the masses. On every floor there is something to interest and amuse the buying or many rebels for the weariness of festive shopping and a general "feel" of homelikeness. The vast floors are thickly carpeted, there is width between the aisles and ample light and ventilation. The tones of carpets and counters, of wall hangings and of curtains are harmonious. The sales people, for whom each day a school is conducted, usually just before the store is opened at 8:30, are trained to look after the customer's interests, to respect his taste and circumstances, and to count no act of courtesy a trouble. Kindliness and neatness of appearance are the rule; the spirit of the house is to serve joyfully and without stint.

The great elevators are provided with electric light signals, so that you are informed when they are downward or upward bound. The great crowds of shoppers are handled with systematic ease, safety and quietness.

On the top floor of one of the greatest of these modern institutions is a child's playground. Tired mothers check their young children here for hours at a time, and shop with perfect freedom of mind, knowing that within the safe enclosure of the playground Willie or Susie is building and digging in a clean, white sand pile, or listening with delighted attention to the bright-faced young girl who spends the days telling fascinating stories to children. A white-capped nurse attends to all the material needs, and the children's corner is one of the store's best gifts to the public.

Another section of the top floor is devoted to dining and tea rooms, where, at all hours of the day, at attractive tables, lit with softly shaded candles one may enjoy a perfectly cooked meal or a cup of restful tea, and dainties served cakes and sandwiches. Sanitary kitchens, cleanhanded, well groomed cooks and waiters contribute to this part of the great stores enterprise for its patrons.

There is a rest room with desks and stationery, and near it a postoffice, with parcels post facilities. The lost and found department is here, and daily hundreds of lost articles are received and returned to their owners. There are sumptuous white-tiled and marble-walled toilet rooms with many basins, abundant hot and cold water, liquid soap, in patent bottles, to save the danger of the contagion held in the common cake of soap, and rolls of crepe paper toweling to be discarded with one using. This section alone is a lesson in sanitation to everyone who will heed.

In a small, glass enclosed room, exquisite cabinets, are set forth, as in a palace, rare bits of lace, fine jewelry, carvings, small objects of art and lovely odd pieces of furniture. It is robbed of its commercialism by the charming disposition of its wares, and salesman who is an art authority as well.

There is a special counter now in one store in each of our Ohio cities for the work done by the blind. Ohio has 5,000 blind dependents, and the state has organized a commission to help these people make a small livelihood. It is one thing to knit a washcloth or mitten, and ravel it out to knit it over again, for the sake of keepingbusy, and another to knit, with the assurance that your work will bring a price and become an economical factor in the world. This is what our state commission for the blind is accomplishing, and the work offered for sale is of great variety. Hemmed linens, crochet, basketry, aprons, caps, baby clothes, and woven table strips and rugs are always on sale, the profit going to the blind worker, the state of Ohio paying the salesmen and all other expenses.

Many pathetic scenes are told of the joy of the blind workers at their sales. One old lady, who could do little but crochet an occasional washcloth, was proud of the fact that its sale gove her "missionary money." Think of the spirit of such a gift!

The big department store is doing a wonderful work through its musical section. The daily organ concert, when the choicest music is rendered, the playing of all requested records, the easy terms of sale of all musical instruments are the means of helping to create a desire for music in the home that can, in some form, be realized by almost anyone.

HERE IS A GIRL WHO CAN SPEAK ONLY 8 LANGUAGES

MRS JAMES B. STONER AND DAUGHTER WINIFRED

THIS 12-year-old girl, Winifred Sackville Stoner, is a Pittsburgh child. She can speak eight languages and can recite Cicero's oration with perfect accent and intonation. She is the daughter of Dr. James Buchanan Stoner, in charge of the Marine hospital in the Smoky City.

Mrs. Stoner says she started Winifred's education the day she was born. "She recited Virgil when she was a year old," said Mrs. Stoner. "Let Carnegie stop putting up libraries and instead put typewriters in our schools. Typewriters are the greatest single educative factor we have today."

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

HELPING THE CHURCH

I notice a letter in the Peace Page of the Blade from Mrs. Bert La Bar, Bushill, Pa. She says she likes to help the church and that they have had most everything in the line of suppers and socials, and now would like to try something new. I would suggest trying an old-fashioned prayer meeting, as in most cases where churches are busy entertaining fairs, frolics and socials, the spiritual prayer meetings are very rare. We should not go to church to be entertained, but spiritually edified. The church has become so much like the world that it is hard to draw the line between. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." We should love the sinner's soul and pray for him, but not act like him.—A. P. Ohio.

JUST A MOTHER

I have kept house for 17 years and am the mother of seven children, but cannot understand why they say a woman is blessed that has a large family. I do not call it a blessing, as each child has been a year of sickness and suffering, and I have prayed each night that each one would be the last sent me. Then in this world of sorrow, with so many places to take them from the straight and narrow path which you wish them to follow, what a problem it is to raise a large family on limited means. I have been a close observer of both sexes and can say from experience in my family and the family at home, that mother always comes in for more than her share of the cares and responsibility of providing for the family. O. S. H of Mich. expresses my views on a neutral nation. How can they call it a Christian nation? I would as soon sell a gun to a neighbor to kill his offender as sell firearms to a warring nation. How I wish the drink habit, and the tobacco habit as we", could be abolished from our land. How can a mother raise a family of boys not to use tobacco, when papa uses it before them and thinks it is his own business, I would like to hear from some one that has had experience. How also to persuade a father it is his duty to attend church with his family, as well as to provide a living for them. I am not what I would like to be, but what I must be.—Just a Mother From Ohio.

Just a mother means more than anything in the world. Cheer up. Your good time is coming.—M. H.

LIFE AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS

When I was a U. S. Indian teacher several years ago, among the Chippewa tribe of Indians, at Vermillion Lake reservation, Minn., a chief by the name of Wake-em-up, who was over six feet in height and physically well developed, a perfect man, was at the head of the tribe. While attending council, conducted by Major Baldwin, near Tower, Minn., one day, he remained silent until all other Indians made their speeches, and requests and retired to their happy homes. Then the old chief stood up erect before Major Baldwin, government agent, and spoke as follows: "I have remained silent and waited for all others to speak and ask what they wanted. I now stand before you to make a request and I hope you will grant it. I am getting old and have paddled my birch bark canoe up and down Vermillion Lake, which is thirty miles in length, on my knees a score of years. I am now old and slow, unable to do it any longer. I want a steam boat, so I can travel in comfort the balance of my life. I know all about the lake and where the rocks and dangerous places are, and I can pilot the boat through safely and bring the Indians and their wares to market—and return them with their purchased goods to their 'happy homes,' thus doing good for the Great Spirit and the Indians, too."

The agent promised to consider the chief's request, which is all poor Lo ever got—"a promise." Wake-em-up was a progressive Indian, and he "found Jesus" and got to be a good church member, considering his environments and tried to live like a good white man. When he died he requested that his body be cremated, which was strictly obeyed. This was done by piling a lot of combustable material around the body, which burned rapidly. The tribe remained around the fire until the body and material were entirely consumed. After electing the son of the dead chief their chief for the future, each Indian took a handful of Wake-em-Up's ashes and departed for his home. Wake-em-Up was the only Indian of the Chippewa tribe known to be cremated by request, and it is to be hoped he is in "the happy hunting ground."—A. T. G.

A SMILE

There is one thing which is contagious which none of us should avoid—and that is a smile. It lightens a cloudy day, brushes away the mental cobwebs and is a specific for all mental ills. Smiles never cost anything, and bring whole trains of pleasant thoughts with them.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead, but open them that friends may be refreshed and cheered by them, while they need them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them.—A. H. W. A.

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NAME.....

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Our Correspondents

Do any of you, in this age of germs, moisten your finger in your mouth in order to make your thimble stay on? If so, try blowing in it, as, it is said, an old Scotch woman advised Queen Victoria to do. The latter, who was of an industrious turn of mind, while out with her children on a sort of picnic, found that she had forgotten her thimble. Stopping at a shop to buy one, she found considerable difficulty in getting one small enough. The old lady who was impatiently waiting to be served, suddenly exclaimed: "Hoots, woman! but 'tis a rare fuss and faddle ye are making. Blow entae it weel and it'll stick." The queen took the advice pleasantly and she and her children often laughed at the incident, but her adviser was much chagrined when she learned to whom she had been giving such blunt advice.—Ern. S. Earle.

I live in a beautiful valley in Mitchell county, N. C., which is shaded by the Roan mountain, 6,294 feet high. I have been studying medicine for more than two years. I was in the medical institute at Knoxville last year and hope to enter the medical school of Virginia at Richmond next session. I think a medical education is fine for a young man. I would be pleased to hear from a medical student from any state.—B. C. B., North Carolina.

J. Mattison Johnson, Concord, Tenn., a sorely afflicted member of our family, feels that he is forgotten, as he has had no cheer-up letters lately.

Grandma Winslow, one of our dear old ladies, has gone to her long home. She was 94, and loved to hear from our family.

Why are men cruel? was a recent question for discussion in J. S.'s Sunday school class. He asks thoughts on the subject through the Page.

Mrs. Ella S. Whitcomb, Hyde Park, Vt., is a shut-in who loves to piece quilts.

What a joy it is to get my dear paper! It has been a welcome visitor for over 40 years. Do you wonder at me liking it so well?—Aunt Eunice, Mo.

The next communication I pick up reads: "Hannibal's author, Aunt Eunice, takes me back to the barracks there, the Lumes barracks, the winter of '61, as I was a member of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. I am wondering have the barracks cooks now?—George Maine, St. Cloud, Fla."

Have been reading The Blade ever since I was a boy back in '68, and can truthfully say that it is the best general newspaper published in the United States.—D. B. R., Pa.

Says Old-Timer, Fla.: "I do not remember whether I told the family of my meeting, here, an old soldier whom I went to school with over 70 years ago, and of whom I had heard nothing for the last 50 years. We live in the same town in Florida. Our school days were in northeastern Ohio.

M. G. R. of W. Va. says that there would be fewer divorces if men and women would try to realize the strength of the vows they take. It is not a mere promise; it is more even than a contract, in the human sense, as it is a religious rite as well as a legal step.

L. R., N. Y., writes: "I am a lover of old poetry, so the Poet's Corner is to me a source of heavenly delight."

Will someone please say where either the words alone or both words and music of the old song, The Neva Stream, can be procured, either in sheet music form or with other book music? It was very popular before and during the civil war, possibly since.—M. B. Turner, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

I was very much pleased to see the communication from George Buehler Bauguet, Addie Lee, Okla., and will say that the reason he did not recognize the name was because it was given wrongly, as my initials are W. G. H., instead of W. G. F., and my father's name was William Heagerty. I find in looking over his old diary that he was at a general court martial as a witness on Wednesday, February 27, 1865, at Little Rock.

I find the names of Lieut. Coon, Lieut. Schwelkher, Privates Gabe Young, Bennett, Pasher, Pendleton, Sam Gentry, Al Stockstill, Capts. Poole, Vincent, Williams and numbers of others. I know of but one who is now living, and that is First Sergeant Stephen A. Stockton, and he lives on a rural route out of Miller, Mo., and I see him occasionally, but he is getting very feeble, and is about 87 years old. You speak of the bugle call. Do you remember the bugler's name was Joe Talifaro? I have seen him, but not for many years. Tom Jeffords and his brother Will lived in this county (Lawrence, but they have answered to "Taps" long ago, and father did the same on October 26, 1912. Were you on the trip across the plains when Co. A went as escort to a government wagon train, starting in October, 1863, and getting back in the early part of 1864? I have a very good record of that trip, with the weather, distance traveled, buffalo, Indians and various incidents of the trip. It was a trip that could not be duplicated anywhere in the world today. Someone asked for some actual experience in the last Blade, and so I will copy from this record one day's entry:

"Dec. 16, 1863—Cold wind from the north and snow falling very thick. 12 o'clock, noon, storm worse. 4 p. m., the most dreadful snowstorm that I have ever witnessed. It cannot be described with the pen. Just let the imagination run to its worst, and then justice will hardly be done. Nothing but bitter experience can do anything like realize the case. The cold is very intense, the wind the very highest, almost a gale—in fact, it is strong enough to blow down tents. The snow is flying so thick that I cannot see a man at the distance of 50 yards. We have not moved today on account of the storm. Man could not travel today without being in danger of freezing to death. We get hay here again from the ranchers for our horses."—W. G. Heagerty, Me.

Cheer-Up Row

Please send cards to Mrs. Mary Thomas, a shut-in cripple, and to Mrs. Mary Ann Allison, 80, both of Higdon's Store, Ga.

Mrs. Mary Shuff, Cheat Haven, Pa. Postcards for birthday, April 6.

Mrs. Lydia Gregg, Parrottsville, Tenn., Box 32, has a sick husband and seven little children and needs cheering up.

Eunice Thornburg, Gassoway, W. Va., convalescent from typhoid.

Grandma and Cora, Spivel, N. C., thank you for delightful Xmas gifts.

Miss Mary B. Jenkins, Burlingame, Kan., April 4; has been invalided for years, and is very lonely.

I take this means of answering the great number who sent me letters, cards, books and papers. Language fails to express my feelings, but I must say it was real Christ-like. May the blessings of the Great Supreme Ruler of all abide with each one, is the prayer of your aged sister.—Mrs. A. C. Newman, W. Va.

Nacka Warrick, Woodruff, W. Va., R. D. No. 1, will be 77 her birthday, April 18. She is a cripple and cannot get away from her home. She would enjoy a card shower.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A FLORIDA TRAVELER

I have traveled over Florida to the extent of 500 miles or more. My first introduction was at Orange Center, Orange county, Florida, a large tract of land known as the Meinge tract. This tract consisted of several thousand acres of pine land. The land was nothing more or less than a bed of sand, except what portion was covered with swamps and lakes. Much of the land was covered with a dense growth of palmetto. The soil, if soil it could be called, was a coal-black muck, except on the high ridges. This black soil contained no fertilizing qualities.

By taking a shovelful of this black sand and washing it for a few minutes, you would have just white sand; and when traveling on the railroad one could see great piles of white sand, wherever there had been excavation or telephone poles had been dug, putting one in mind of the salt works of Kansas. At this place we found no accommodations whatever. One modern residence and one hotel, and a few shacks. Many had shipped their household goods, and when they arrived the only thing they could do was to stack them up in the open. Much goods were damaged and totaly ruined by being soaked by the heavy rains. We remained here about two weeks, and being satisfied that it was a fake, we left for another colony 20 miles southwest, in Oceola county, Florida. I stopped at a new town called St. Cloud, an old soldier colony. We found the town of St. Cloud quite a little city, with many modern improvements; but the town was badly scattered, which makes it very inconvenient for modern improvements, such as electric light, water supply or telephone service. Here, as elsewhere in Florida, the town was far ahead of the country.

Here the soil is pretty much the same as in Orange county—sand, sand, pine trees, scrub oaks, and plenty of palmetto are in evidence on every hand. We saw quite a number of vegetable gardens, and many flower gardens. Flowers appear to flourish and thrive better than fruit or vegetables. Early vegetables, such as peas, beans and early potatoes, do fairly well, if you will keep fertilizing and watering every day—that is, not a rainy day. One picking of beans or peas is all one need expect to get. Irish potatoes—early—do fairly well, if well cared for; but they must be dug and used as soon as they mature, for they commence to rot as soon as matured, and sometimes before. Worms, bugs and thousands of insects abound to prey on the crops. I ate a few mouthfuls of canned string beans once while in Florida; they were tasteless. The sensation while trying to eat them was similar to chewing a skein of shoe thread. Here, too, we found that slues, lakes and sandbars formed the surface of the country. I was in the state a little over 15 months, traveled over the state more than 500 miles, and never saw one farm that would be worthy the name of farm.

Oranges, grape fruit and sweet potatoes are the chief products of the soil; 90 per cent of the supplies for man or beast are shipped here from the northern states. The soil is sandy all the way through. Water is plentiful, such as it is. The water is reached generally at a depth of eight to ten feet, consequently warm. The town has one well 909 feet in depth. It furnishes abundance of water; it, too, is warm, but is considered the best in town.

Many tourists spend the winters here. To live here fairly well costs a great deal; board from $5 to $10 per week. Many pay from $4 to $6 per week for board and from $2.50 to $3 per week for rooms. As to climate, it is variable, especially during the winter months. The mean average temperature for the year was 60 degrees, hottest being about 82 degrees and the coldest 24 degrees above zero. There were but three white frosts during the winter of 1912 and 1913. No damage by frost except to early peaches, which were in bloom at the time of the latest and hardest frost.

The make-up of the city is decidedly cosmopolitan; therefore all classes are represented. There are no extra fashionable, and but few of the common and vulgar. Society is good; as good as can be found anywhere. People are sociable, hospitable, kind and friendly disposed toward every newcomer, and, if worthy, he is admitted into their social set. Unworthy people are no more tolerated here than anywhere else on earth.

There is no sectional feeling—no north, no south, no east, and no west, and "every tub stands on its own bottom."

In all my travels over 18 states I never have found the glad hand of friendship extended more cordially than in the little city of St. Cloud, Fla. There are no saloons, and temptations to the young are reduced to a minimum.

Parties owning property here, and have plenty of cash, find this an ideal place to winter and spend their money. The native citizens are, as a general thing, social and accommodating. I found many that were intelligent and up to date, while I found a few old fogies that strictly belonged to the "mossback" crowd.

I will just mention a little interview I had with the first native I came in contact with, soon after my arrival in St. Cloud. One morning, soon after my arrival, in company with my landlord, I was walking about the city. When I remarked that I would like to see and talk with a native, the landlord said:

"You will not have to wait long. I see one coming with a four-ox team. He is not a fair representative of the majority of natives here; he was raised in the mountains of Georgia."

When the man arrived near us, he stopped his team in the shade of a large building. I approached him with "How are you, sir?"

He answered, "Howdy, mister."

After making some remarks about the weather and team, etc., I asked him if he was a native of Florida.

"Not 'zackly; bin here a long time; was boned in the mountains of Georgia."

"I suppose," said I, "that you lived there during the war."

"Yes, sah; I 'bout 18 years old then."

"Did you take sides?"

"No, sah; I took no sides."

"Then you were one of the non-combatants?"

"No, sah; I was no kind of a bat, sah."

"How about the whisky up in those mountains? Do they make a good article?"

"Some does and some doesn't. My uncle makes fine truck, but there is another fellow what makes the worstest kind of truck; they say it ain't worth a tinker's dam. Say, mister, what makes 'em say ornary truck ain't worth a tinker's dam?"

"Do not know," says I, "unless it is because it won't hold water."

"Guess you're right, mister. Take something good, sah?"

"No, thank you. I would prefer a glass of ice water."

"Too thin, sah! Too thin, sah!"—E. W. B., Tennessee.

ONE FOR DAD

I write in behalf of "dad." Two of our four boys call their father "dad," and, while he does not prefer "dad," he never fails to answer to it, and much prefers it to "the old man." And to me it sounds chummy and full of good-fellowship. My father is always papa to me, while his father, 86 years old, is "dad" to him. In our family there is no disrespect back of "dad." If one could hear these grown boys ask of or confer a favor upon "dad," they would at once discover the true ring of respect and companionship in it.—Mrs. C. C. T., Pa.

Sunken Ships May Drag Queen to War

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Will Holland be dragged into the war? Queen Wilhelmina hopes not, but if more Dutch ships are sunk she may be forced into it. The Dutch ministry has asked Germany to make reparation for all ships that she has held up or sunk.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Copper Mine.

My father was working at a copper mine one bright and early morning in the springtime when the pretty little birds of all colors and kind had begun to sing, and the first little flowers had begun to peep up through the ground. My father had gone to work at the mine, and my brother and I were to take dinner to him. Two of our cousins came in just about the time that we were ready to start, and they agreed to go with us. It was almost noon when we got there. We rested a few minutes and then papa came out for his dinner. While he was eating his dinner, we all concluded to look around the mine a little and see what we could. Papa told us in what direction to go. We first went across a passageway which had been dug out in the ground about 10 feet across and about ten feet deep. We crossed on a foot log, went down the hill a little way, and came to copper rocks so large I couldn't lift them. Papa then took us down the shaft, but I didn't care to stay, for the large rocks seemed ready to fall on me. Our wonderful experience was just an everyday one to papa. I love the birds, and gather cutworms and insects and put them on the porch of our bird house. The parent birds feed them to the little ones, and seem very thankful. Emma Carter, Neva, Tenn.

The Devil's Den.

Marie Meadows, Emil Brown, Maggie Hudgins, Vida Perry, Blanche Kline, and Roma Gerlach, Milton, W. Va., are a merry group of friends, who have a wonderful place to go picnicing. Blanche Kline writes of it as follows:

I was fifteen years old in January, and am in second year high school. One thing I wanted to tell you of is a rock cliff about three miles from Milton. They call it Devil's Den. How it got its name is because away back in the cave is a counter where some think the devil kept store. You have to crawl through on your hands and knees and carry a light. It is very dangerous, as there are snakes and pools of water that are several feet deep. One day in June six girls and one boy went out to Devil's Den. I was one of the six girls. We had an awfully good time and took many pictures. About one-half mile from Devil's Den is another cliff called Horseshoe Bend. It is shaped exactly like a horse shoe. We ate our dinner in there under a tree. This is a very beautiful place, and if some of you would come to see me I would take you out there.—Blanche Kline, Milton, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Lula G. Cole, 10 November 16, Stocksville, N. C., lives in the mountains; loves to read, and has for pets a cow, a chicken and a kitten.

Ostle Roberts, Norflet, Ky., has a little brother, a lamb, a pig and three guinea fowls.

Oma Garland, 14, May 20, Fall Branch, Tenn., says Chimney Top mountain, near her home, affords some fine views. Oma would like to hear from the N. C. boys and girls. She used to live in that state.

Helen F. Wringer, Somerset, Pa., 14, April 12, thinks that all dumb animals, as well as the birds, should be protected. We all agree with Helen, I hope. How about the hunters?

Beatrice Cox, 11, Rosedale, W. Va., thanks you all for the Christmas greetings. Beatrice says that one thing that ails the church today, replying to Mrs. B. L., Pa., is that they leave the old landmarks and follow after strange gods. The house of God is too often a house of merchandise.

Tipperary gives some wholesome advice: "Girls, do not fritter away your hearts on silly flirtations, but save your affections for the right man."

In music there is so much more in the best, or so-called classical, than any other, if you will only seek to study and understand it.

Boys and girls should cultivate wider interests in life. Then they wouldn't find time for the small, contaminating habits. Think of the good times you can have with a kodak, riding a horse, baking a cake, skating, motoring, reading or sewing.

Sevilna Bocke, Portland, Mich., 12, is an aunt to 12. Sevilena lives on a farm and has pets, including ducks and pigeons.

Jessie Butcher, 5, August 17, West Honely, W. Va., is a flower lover and a new member of our young family.

I wish to Thank the many Blade readers who so kindly remembered me on my birthday. I received quite a lot of cards and letters.—Manda Bradley.

I live in the good old "Corn Cracker" state, in the little town of Somerset, which is noted for its fine schools. W. Va. Wife, your letter was fine. I see so many letters from W. Va., and appreciate them so much. Why don't more people write from Kentucky? Come on, Kentuckians, lets keep up. I agree with some of the Blade readers about tobacco. I think it is harmful and a bad habit. L. M. B., W. Va., your letter was good. Come again, Reptb. Batch, your letters are excellent. I will be 20 Sept. 23. My hobbies are crocheting and embroidery.—Hester Bradley, Somerset, Ky.

POET'S CORNER

OLD AND ONLY IN THE WAY

As we walk along the street, oh, how often do we meet,
Some poor old man whose life is naught but woe;
With age his form is bent, in his pocket not a cent,
And for shelter he does not know ,where to go.
With relations by the score, who would turn him from their door;
As they meet him on the street they look away.
If you ask him why it is, he will answer you like this:
"I'm poor and old and only in the way."

Chorus.

Then let us cheer them on, they can't be with us long;
Don't sneer at them because they're old and gray;
But remember, while you're young,
that the day to you may come,
When you'll be old and only in the way.

Once there was a time, I hear, when the young were not so queer;
But since that time there's come an awful change;
Young men with health and work,
their parents old do shirk,
It happens every day, 'tis nothing strange.
This poor old man, infirm, his children him do spurn,
And for death, I'm sure he oftentimes does pray,
After toiling all his life, for them and his faithful wife,
At last he finds he's only in the way.

Chorus.

Now my little song, be sure, is for rich as well as poor,
For, take a rich man when he's growing old,
Friends grasp him by the hand, and relations 'round him stand,
Awaiting him to die—they want his gold.

DEAREST MAE

Now, niggers, listen to me,
A story I'll relate,
It happened in de valley
In de old Car'lina state;
'Way down in de meadow,
'Twas dere I mow'd de hay,
I always work he harder
When I t'ink ob lubly Mae.

Chorus.

Oh, dearest May, you're lubly as de day,
Your eyes are bright,
Dey shine at night,
When de moon am gwine away.

Old massa gib me holiday,
And say he'd gib me more,
I t'anked him bery kindly,
And shoved my boat from shore;
Oh, down de ribber I glides along,
Wid my heart so light and free,
To de cottage ob my lubly Mae,
I'd longed so much to see.

On de banks ob de ribber,
Where he trees dey hang so low,
De 'coon among de branches play,
While de mink he keeps below;
Oh, hat is de spot,
And Mae she looks so neat,
Her eyes day sparkle like de stars,
Her lips are red as beet.

Beneat' de shady old oak tree
We sat for many an hour,
Happy as the buzzard bird
Dat flies about de flower;
But, oh, dear Mae, I left her,
She cried when bofe we parted,
I bid sweet Mae farewell,
And back to massa started.

THE DANUBE RIVER

Hamilton Aide.

Do you recall that night in June
Upon the Danube river?
We listened to a Landler tune,
We watch'd the moonbeams quiver.
I oft since then have watched the moon,
But never, love; oh, never, never,
Can I forget that night in June
Upon the Danube river,
Can I forget that night in June
Upon the Danube river,

Our boat kept measure with its oars,
The music rose in snatches,
From peasants dancing on the shore,
With boisterous songs and catches.
I know not why that Landler rang
Through all my soul, but never, never,
Can I forget the songs they sang,
Upon the Danube river.
Can I forget the songs they sang
Upon the Danube river.

THE OLD MAN'S JOYS

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried;
"The few locks which are left you are gray;
You are hale, Father William—a hearty old man;
Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I remembered that youth would fly fast,
And abused not my health and my vigor at first,
That I never might need them at last."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cries,
"And pleasures with youth pass away;
And yet you lament not the days that are gone;
Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I remembered that youth could not last;
I thought of the future, whatever I did,
That I never might grieve for the past."

"You are old, Father William," the young man cried,
"And life must be hastening away;
You are cheerful and love to converse upon death;
Now tell me the reason, I pray."

"I am cheerful, young man," Father William replied,
"Let he cause thy attention engage;
In the days of my youth I remembered my God,
And He hath not forgotten my age."

THEY SAY

"They say," all the trouble produced by "They say,"
Your meddlesome neighbors, just over the way,
They spoil the good times of their neighbors around,
Of no use such lives on this life's battle ground.
Why don't they mind their own business?

Think, when talking of others, talking so hard,
Is your own doorsten clean? Then clean your backyard.
Do some good now, for your wrong past atone,
Just mind your own business, let others alone,
Always mind your own business.

Who are you that can say this is right, that is wrong—
Perhaps doing their best—why not help them along?
I've known people get rich—great riches "galore,"
With no money to start with and not much brains in store,
Just by minding their own business.

What seems right in the mind of a neighbor to do
Might be very wrong if committed by you—
Education—environments, all might portend
That if wrong for you might be right for a friend.
Just mind your own business.

"They" make no mistages—no, "they" never do—
So, in their conceit, will they criticise you—
In pin prick and torture they pleasure partake,
"They" never, no never, make any mistake.
If they would only mind their own business.

POEMS WANTED

Just Some One—to Wesley Kinney, Turtle Point, Pa.

Birdie, I am tired, I do not care to hear you sing—to S. J. Pickett, Vancouver, Wash.

Lasca—to Ethel Nichlos, Massena, New York.

My Irish Rose and My Southern Rose—to L. A. Sentill, Etowah, N. C.

Belle Mahone.

Bonnie Blue Flag.

I've come to bid you adieu and O, say, will you be ready when the death angel comes?—to Miss V. A. Smith, Floyd, Va.

Caroline of Edinburgh, and Boston Burglar—to Hattie Swisher, Gypsum City, Kas.

Orphan Girl and Arkansaw Traveler—to Lace L. May, Lansing, N. C.

'Twas New Year's Night—to Mrs. F. Peterson, Custer Park, Ill.

Titanic, and Gambling on the Sabbath Day—to Bessie Hickman, Westmoreland, Tenn.

A Kinky, Woolly Head.

Open the Door Softly, Dear—to V. S. Davis, W. Lafayette, O.

Out in This Wide World, Somebody, Somewhere, and Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland—to J. M. Mably, Mulat, Florida.

My Mother.

Malbrouck.

The Better Land—to Emma Sedgly, Lake City, Minn.

Just as of Old—to Mrs. J. M. Butcher, Kokomo, Ind.

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence

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Partial deafness, head noises, abcesses, beatings in the ear, earache, running ears etc., is often the forerunner of permanent deafness. Stop it with EAR EASE, the reliable remedy for all ear troubles. Get it at your druggist. If he does not have it in stock, write directly to us. Accept no substitute.

Listen to what home folks say:

Mr. L. Daringer had head noises for 8 or 10 years and was getting pretty hard of hearing. One 25-cent bottle of EAR-EASE cured him—Catarrhal deafness.

Mr. Thomas Alwen had a gathering in his ear which affected his eye and shoulder—could not see, eat or sleep for the misery he was in. After using EAR-EASE he got relief in less than five minutes.

Rev. J. P. Mosher says EAR-EASE cured his little boys of earache when everything else failed.

Hundreds of others speak in the same way of EAR-EASE.

Doctors prescribe it. Druggists recommend it. There is nothing like it, nothing as good. It is perfectly harmless. It is peculiar to itself—and gives satisfaction. Price 25c. Prepared and guaranteed by us under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 59297.

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Fearing Dishonor, Soldier Slays Wife Who Wouldn't Leave

Paris, April 5.—Captain Herail, an officer in the French cavalry, will be tried by court martial Saturday for killing his wife, because she persisted in following the army to be near him, in direct violation of orders issued by the military authorities. For some time after the crime Herail was a mental and physical wreck. It was feared that he would not survive, but he recently recovered and was turned over to the military police by the hospital officials. He will be defended by Henri Robert.

After Captain Herail was sent to the front his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, learned that he was stationed at Compiegne and followed him there. This was at the time when the general in chief issued a circular prohibiting all officers and soldiers from receiving their wives during the campaign. His superior officer remonstrated with Capt. Herail and tried to induce his wife to leave, but she continued to postpone her departure.

A second warning was given the captain with no better results. When a third warning came he was told he would be cashiered unless Mrs. Herail left at once. This she refused to do and the cavalry officer, fearing dishonor, shot the woman he loved.

At all the Russian railway stations complaint books are kept, and passengers may enter protests.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

EDWARD H. DEWART

E. L. H., St. Albans, W. Va., sends the following concerning the life of Edward Hartley Dewart. Edward Hartley Dewart, a Canadian clergyman and author, was born in 1828 in County Cavan, Ireland. He was educated in Toronto and was called to the Wesleyan Methodist ministry in 1851. He edited the Christian Guardian, the chief organ of the church in Canada from 1869 to 1894 and also published other works.

THE MORMONS

Kindly tell something about the Mormons.—M. F., Rich Hill, Mo.

The Mormons are a sect mainly located in Utah and the territories and states in its neighborhood. They also have converts in other parts of this country and in foreign lands. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith, the first organized conference being held June 1, 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. The distinguishing features of their belief are polygamy, materialism and baptism for the remission of sins. The Mormons first settled in Missouri, but were expelled thence, probably because of their anti-slavery sentiment. In 1839 they settled at Nauvoo, Ill. Five years later an Illinois mob killed the leader, Smith. In 1848 they emigrated again and settled in Salt Lake City. Brigham Young, the president, was appointed governor of Utah territory in 1850 by President Fillmore, but he turned out to be wholly in sympathy with the Mormons, and resisted the federal troops in 1857. After that time the government had a great deal of difficulty in regulating the relations of the Mormons and the Christians in Salt Lake City. In 1882 the Edmunds act disfranchised polygamists.

Salt Lake City, which is still the principal city of the Mormons, is remarkable for its tabernacle, a building completed in 1867, 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, 80 feet high, without any supporting pillars and with a seating capacity of 7,000. Its great organ and choral service, which are given there regularly by a choir of 600 voices, are among the most remarkable features of the Mormon service. Another wonderful building in Salt Lake City is the Temple, which was begun in 1853 and dedicated in 1893.

The Latter Day Saints is an organization formed in 1852 in opposition to the Mormons.

RADIUM

Please give some information about radium.—C. B. L., Albun, W. Va.

In 1896 a French scientist discovered that the metal uranium possessed the property of emitting rays that would pass through bodies that were opaque to ordinary light. This discovery lead to search for other substances having this unusual property, and by experiment Professor Curie and his wife, of Paris, found radium, which, when separated from all other elements, gives out the most powerful radiations, 2,000,000 times as intense as those shown by uranium. These radiations are invisible to the naked eye, but act upon the photographic plate, on electrical substances and render phosphorescent bodies intensely luminous. Radium, when separated, is a metallic powder resembling salt, but is never found in this form, nor is it prepared for use thus, because of its expense. Furthermore, its power renders it a dangerous thing to work with it in any way. Prof. Curie once said that if it were possible to collect two pounds of radium, in one mass, he would not remain in the same room with it, as its radiations would destroy his eyesight and burn the skin off his body. The substance is so rare that the merest atom of it is put to use, and it is usually used in combination.

In a lecture on "Our Radium Resources," before the American Mining Congress, a few months ago, it was stated that radium was found in three ores — carnotite, pitchblende and autunite. The richest deposits of carnotite are found in the Paradox valley, Colorado. It is also known to exist in small amounts in Australia and Russia. Pitchblende is found in very small deposits in many places; autunite has only been found in Portugal and South Australia. This lecturer said that the total American supply of radium was conservatively estimated at 180 grams, in which he probably included the unmined supply as well as that which had been already mined and separated.

MARGARET SANGSTER

I would like to have a short sketch of the life of Margaret Sangster.—J. S., Grand Meadow, Miun.

Margaret Elizabeth Munson Sangster, the American editor and poet, was born February 22, 1838, and died June 4, 1912. Twenty years later she married George Sangster, and began to write for different periodicals. In 1871 she became associate editor of the Hearth and Home. During the following years she was editor of various magazines. Since 1899 she had been a staff contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal. Her works are marked by a high religious purpose and an earnest desire to brighten and beautify the common happenings of the everyday life.

NICCOLO PAGANINI

Please give a sketch of the life of Niccolo Paganini.—S. S., North Robinson, Ohio.

Niccolo Paganini, the Italian violinist was born at Genoa, October 27, 1782; died at Nice, May 27, 1840. His father discerning the talents of his son, put him at an early age under the best masters to learn the violin. With this instrument he was able to perform in public at the age of nine. In his 12th year he went to Parma, where he was taught counterpoint by Rolla and Ghiretti. In 1797 he performed in the cities of Lombardy and afterwards in the principal cities of all of Italy. He settled at Lucca, in 1805, where he was appointed principal violinist to the court chapel. In 1808 he left Lucca, and for five years lived an obscure and rambling life in Italy. In 1813 he reappeared before the world, and performed at Milan. He remained in Italy until 1828. In 1828 he visited Austria and Germany. The wonder which he excited was caused not only by his extraordinary skill, but also by his personal appearance, which had something weird about it. The emperor of Austria appointed him his chamber virtuoso, and the king of Prussia his director of music. After visiting the great towns of Germany he went to France and England. In 1834 he returned to Parma, where he purchased the villa Gajona. Among his compositions the most celebrated is the Carnival of Venice.

THOMAS A. EDISON

Will you kindly print a biography of Thomas A. Edison?—A. M. C., Onida, S. D.

Thomas Alva Edison, the American electrician and inventor, was born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Mich., when Edison was 7 years old. Not being able to attend school Edison began to work as a newsboy on a railroad line. During his leisure hours he experimented with telegraph instruments and printing presses. In 1862 young Edison bought a small hand press and published a weekly newspaper known as the Grand Trunk Herald. His office was an abandoned freight car where he continued his mechanical experiments. He later became telegraph operator at Mt. Clemens. Though brilliant and rapid in his work his erratic conduct lost him several situations. His first invention was made in 1864, when he invented an automatic telegraph repeater. Soon after, at Boston, Edison invented a commercial stock indicator, which he sold to New York capitalists for $40,000. This gave him funds to equip an extensive laboratory for his work. In 1876 his health failed and he gave up his manufacturing confining his labor to investigation and invention. More than 900 patents have been issued on Edison's inventions. Some of the most important inventions are the phonograph, telephone for long distance transmission, the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, the aerophone, megaphone, incandescent electric lamp, kinetoscope and a storage battery for automobiles. In 1878 he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government, a commander of the Legion in 1889, and was the recipient of the insignia of a grand officer of the crown of Italy bestowed the same year by King Humbert. In 1892 he received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts of Great Britain.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

Please give the names of the justices of the United States supreme court.—J. C. R., Greeneville, Tenn.

The chief justice of the supreme court is Edward D. White. The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, Charles E. Hughes, W. Van Devanter, Joseph R. Lamar, Mahlon Pitney, James C. McReynolds.

Article III. of the constitution gives the duties of the supreme court.

BISMARCK

Please give a biography of Bismarck.—J. P., Corunna, Mich.

Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck, the Prussian statesman and unifier of Germany, was born at Schonhausen, Prussian Saxony, in 1815. In his boyhood he was devoted to manly sports and developed remarkable physical powers; studied law at the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin, but instead of practicing his profession, led the life of a country squire in Pomerania. After sitting in the Prussian house of burgesses, 1847-51, he entered the German diet, where he not only opposed all revolutionary measures, but demanded that Prussia should have the same rights as Austria in that body; was minister at Petrograd from 1859 to 1862, and in 1862 was minister to Paris; in the latter year became minister of foreign affairs and president of the Prussian cabinet. He now took strong ground in favor of strengthening the military force and of the royal prerogative in general. Despite the unfriendly attitude of Austria, he procured her co-operation in the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1854. In 1865 he was raised to the rank of count and invested with military authority over the conquered territories. Relations with Austria continuing unsatisfactory, Bismarck concluded a treaty with Italy, and war was declared in 1866 against Austria and her allies. After the defeat of Austria at Koniggratz, the old German diet was dissolved, and Prussia became the head of a North German confederation. France, alarmed at the aggrandizement of her old foe, provoked the Franco-Prussian war. At the end of this war a new German empire was established, and Bismarck was given the rank of prince and made chancellor of the empire. His diplomacy isolated France and united Germany, Austria and Italy in a triple alliance. He also, in spite of opposition, secured the adoption of a high protective tariff. Aiming to make every party and power in the state subordinate to the general interest, he incurred the opposition of the Liberal party and of the Ultramontanes, but by playing one party against the other, the Iron Chancellor, as he was called, defeated his enemies. William I. was unfavorable to the chancellor's policy; and his grandson, William II., became positively hostile. Bismarck resigned March 18, 1890, and on his retirement received many honors at the hands of the emperor. The emperor and the prince exchanged visits shortly before the latter's death in 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. A. W., Battle Creek, Mich.—To give the last pension law would require too much space.

W. M. R., Moundsville, W. Va.—The moon has no effect on the growth of plants.

L. M. B., Philadelphia, Tenn.—The pay of a captain in the United States army is $2,400 a year.

AFTER DECLARATION OF PEACE, THEN WHAT?

BY JOHN D. R. DAMSON

OCCASIONALLY during the last few weeks the press has published a few words which, if true, show that at least some of the officials of the warring nations in Europe would be glad to get together and consider terms of peace. God hasten the day.

But we ask ourselves, Will it be a permanent peace? Will the nations of the world profit by the awful experiences of the last eight months or will they return to the now proven fallacious notion that "the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war?" Some years ago we were all delighted when the Czar of Russia suggested The Hague Conference, looking toward the possible reduction of armaments, relief from the ever increasing load of taxation caused by militarism, to provide a definite method for the settlement of disputes between nations, and hoping for a general worldwide peace. Many reforms were agreed upon and the outlook seemed favorable, but now we find some of the strongest nations of the world who were represented at The Hague conference and who ratified the reforms there suggested, reaching for each others' throats in the most bloody war the world has ever known.

Where Were Fine Theories?

Why is it that an international tribunal was not called to adjust the troubles between the nations now at war with one another? Why did they not put in practice the beautiful theories mutually discussed by their representatives at The Hague? In my mind there are two answers to this question. First, and foremost, there was no authority back of The Hague tribunal. It was a question of honor. Secondly, these nations (with large armies and navies, their men trained in military affairs), lost their tempers, and when men become angry they are apt to grasp the first convenient article with which they can avenge themselves. Arms were near by. Trained men had been waiting for years to show their ability as fighters, and The Hague "theories" were not thought of. Or, if thought of at all, the next thought was "there is no authority back of The Hague tribunal."

Men beside themseives with anger can only be controlled by force. Years ago governments learned this, learning furthermore, that it was unwise to allow men to carry weapons because of the fact that, unbalanced by anger, man uses the available weapon and does the injury which, in his saner moments, he regrets for the balance of his life.

Nations Are But Men.

Now nations are but aggregations of men, and nations should be treated as individuals are treated. But, you say, how can such a theory be made practicable? Let us see if there are any common grounds on which all nations can get together, and by nations I mean the people of all nations rather than the rulers who may be wedded to a war progrm.

There are, in my opinion, at least three common grounds on which we can all agree. First, there is the natural and humane desire that the lives of our men may be spared and that they shall not be required to engage in the killing of their fellow men. Second, there is the relief from the financial burden which rests as a heavy pall upon every individual and which all must pay and all do pay, although infrequently unconscious of the fact. But this tax load, in the increased price on merchandise caused by import duties, i ternal revenue tax or direct taxation, is something that every one would like to see lessened. Third, there is the benefit that would come to the world if the thousands of men now employed in navies and standing armies could be restored to the ranks of ordinary citizenship and be allowed to do their share of the world's more useful work.

Not an Ideal Age Yet.

It should not be understood that the world has reached the ideal age where we can do away with laws and power back of the laws to insure their enforcement. The nations will be obliged to maintain courts, constables, police and possibly armed bands of men and armed ships to keep order within their own borders. So far well and good, but the maintenance of large navies, forts and standing armies looking forward to possible war with other nations is a positive menace. Not only a "menace," but an ever unsatisfied condition; for, as one nation strengthens its military position, others of the same class feel it necessary to do likewise, and so on in unending competition.

Having made provision for the policing of the various nations, let us turn our attention to the policing and controlling the entire world for the good of all concerned by the establishment of an international supreme court or tribunal with power behind it to enforce its decrees. How shall this be done? First of all by creating public sentiment in favor of the plan by publicity throughout the world. Then assuming that the nations agree to the plan, let them proceed as follows: Each nation to appoint two broad, able and righteous men to be their representatives. These representatives to organize for work along the following lines: First, the selection of a certain place for said court, preferably an island with good harbors and in a location near to the largest number of nations. This location to be purchased and owned by this neutral tribunal representing all nations of the world. The next step would be the formation of a navy sufficiently large to police the oceans, seas and great lakes of the world. The establishment of a powerful wireless telegraph system so that all vessels can be in touch with the home station at all times. This would require a large sum of money, and while each nation should be allowed but two representatives, so that each would stand on an even basis as far as voting power is concerned, yet the financial burden should be shared by all in proportion to their ability.

Warships as Contributions.

The tribunal might at first accept certain warships, etc., from various nations as their first contribution to the fund, or it may be deemed wise for said tribunal to own and control certain fortifications at strategic points throughout the world, and such fortifications could also be taken as the first contribution from the nation previously controlling them. The idea is to provide the world with one powerful navy and one court to judge between nations and to be able to enforce the decision of the court and subdue any nation that objects to its decisions. The expense of said court, navy, etc., to be assessed annually against all nations of the world, according to their ability. Troubles between nations should be tried before this tribunal, each nation to have the privilege of representation by a fixed number of attorneys and witnesses, and evidence would be allowed the same as in any court and the decision would be final. Furthermore, the citizens of all nations would be given protection while in foreign nations by this international police power, and the various nations kept under surveillance continually and not allowed to increase their army or navy beyond the limits set by the court for the necessary policing of their own territory.

Result, a tremendous saving in money and in men, as one navy probably no larger than the average navy of the greater nations of today would suffice to preserve peace throughout the world, and "wars shall be no more."

King George Offers to Go on Water Wagon

KING GEORGE V.

THE KING'S LETTER

London, April 1.—The following letter, dated Buckingham palace, March 30, has been sent to David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer:

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer: The king thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

"We have before us the statements not merely of the employers but of the admiralty and the war office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition.

"From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

"I am instructed to add that, if it be deemed advisable, the king will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made, so far as his majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question.

"LORD STAMFORDHAM,
"The King's Private Secretary."

Kiddies Roll Eggs on White House Lawn

Washington, April 5.—Thousands of the kiddies of the capital today romped on the White House lawn in the annual egg rolling event, which has been an institution at the executive mansion since the time of Nellie Grant.

The sun and wind of yesterday cleared the lawn of Saturday's snow, and when Col. Harts, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, at 9 o'clock, ordered the gates opened, the youngsters swarmed over the turf. Each carried a basket of vari-colored eggs and was prepared to continue the fun until late afternoon, when the grounds will be closed.

FAIRY TALES HAVE A TRUTH ALL THEIR OWN

London Telegraph.

A woman has found it necessary to make a public protest against the wonderful theory which holds "that fairy tales should not be told to children because it was teaching them what was not true." Do you wonder if the sane mind throws up (metaphorically) its hands and asks with despairing amazement. "What is truth?"

What is truth? To be sure, Jack never had a beanstalk, and Cinderella's pumpkin never turned into a carriage. It is quite false to suggest that poor little maids of all work may expect to marry princes, or lazy boys to revel in wealth untold. But do not let us deceive ourselves. It is just as false to suggest that the moral stories in which the naughty boy is always whipped and the good girl always adored represent anything like real life. Your fairy tale and your goody-goody story, as far as truth to fact is concerned, are in the same case.

The crucial fact is that fairy tales and romances have a truth of their own. There never was a Cinderela, and she never had a godmother. But the harm of the story is just as real as the observed fact that if you eat too many sweets you are ill. The gayety, the gentleness, the high spirits of the fairy tale, are just as true as the most firmly believed events in history. Jack never built a house, and the rat never ate the malt therein, but the story is good fun, and (to adopt the manner of the story) good fun is invigorating, and a story whirh is invigorating is true—that is, it honestly does what it professes to do; it really is what it pretends to be.

You may say if you choose that fairy tales are not charming, or that the House that Jack Built is not amusing. You may also say that a blue sky is green. But the mass of mankind will not much attend to you in either case. Everybody knows Macaulay's sneer at the Puritans—they put down bear baiting, not so much because it gave pain to the bear as because it gave pleasure to the spectators. We may allow ourselves to suspect that some of the good folks who want to put down fairy tales are thinking not so much of the danger that the children may be injured as of the fact that the children are being pleased. There is still in the world a spirit which objects to other people being happy.

SCORES ENEMY ALIENS

Lord Beresford Says England "Caresses" Subjects of Hostile Lands.

"Enemy aliens in England are almost caressed by the government," according to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's recent protest in the house.

A. Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, took from this his cue to renew criticism of the government for the treatment of Baron Von Bissing, a naturalized British citizen, and brother of the German governor of Brussels, who, it is said, moved from Brighton to London because of the ostracism applied to him in the coast city. Bonar Law called it "childish folly" to have given Von Bissing his freedom.

Another member of the house asserted that the baron had been "the London correspondent of an Anglophobe paper in Berlin," and when asked four years ago how he put in his time at Brighton, replied, "Oh, I am ostensibly here as a journalist, but my real profession is that I am here in the service of the German foreign office." To another man who had given him some information on a labor situation, the baron said: "I am very much obliged to you for the information, and I shall certainly forward it to my minister in Berlin." The only reply of the secretary representing the war office, according to the protesting member, was that every "alien enemy is known and is being watched."

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WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

London, England. Not to be outdone by the male sex who are doing glorious work at the front, there has been organized the Women's Volunteer Reserve. A body of trained *women* skilled in first aid, cooking, signaling, telegraphing, marksmanship. Here in England we see the heroic work of nurses who are on duty day and night. There is devotion, self-sacrifice, suffering patriotism—qualities which only a great war and its terrible consequences can inspire to the highest development. The women everywhere are helping and everywhere one sees self-sacrifice and devotion to country.

The women of the United States do not know how fortunate they are. Here there are plenty of women who suffer in silence, whose strength is out of proportion to their ambition. Their hands are tied by some chronic disease common to womanhood; that weak back, accompanied by pain here or there, extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, maybe fainting spells or spasms, are all signals of distress for woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood, passing from womanhood to motherhood, and later suffering from that change which leaves so many women wrecks. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nervine, prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases the past fifty years than any other known remedy. When you feel dull, headachy, backache, dizzy, or perhaps hot flashes, there is nothing you can accomplish, nothing you can enjoy. You can find permanent relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is sold by medicine dealers, or trial box by mail from Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of 50 cents, or one dollar for large box.

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative. They cure constipation and biliousness. Keep clean inside as well as outside and you will be healthy.—Adv.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

For Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

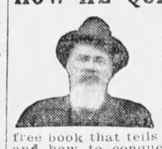
Just because you start the day wearied and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives. Any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 616, New P. O. Building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (32 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

HOW HE QUIT TOBACCO



This veteran, B. Lamphere, was addicted to the excessive use of tobacco many years. He wanted to quit, but needed something to help him.

He learned of a free book that tells about tobacco habit and how to conquer it quickly, easily and safely. In a recent letter he writes: "I have no desire for tobacco any more. I feel like a new man."

Anyone desiring a copy of this book on tobacco habit, smoking and chewing can get it free, postpaid, by writing to Edward J. Woods, R 490, Station K, New York City. You will be surprised and pleased. Look for quieter nerves, stronger heart, better digestion, improved eyesight, increased vigor, longer life, and other advantages, if you quit poisoning yourself.

Spectacles ON TRIAL FREE

I WILL SEND YOU A PAIR FREE

to try for 10 days in your own home. I want to help you just the same as I have helped thousands of others. I want to prove to you that your eyes will become young again when wearing my spectacles. That with these scientifically ground glasses of mine you will easily be able to sew, and read the finest print, or if you are a sportsman and go out shooting, they will help you sight your gun as well as you ever did in your life, even if you are as old as the gentleman in this illustration. I am so confident that my glasses will prove a blessing to you that I will send them right to your own house, and will even pay the postage on them, so that it won't cost you anything to try them.

75 years old and can see to shoot as well as ever with my spectacles

Don't Send Me A Cent

but sit down right now and fill out the below coupon, and I will immediately send you a pair of my 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, fitted with my perfect-vision, scientifically-ground lenses, all ready for use, complete in a handsome plush-lined, silver-tipped, leatherette pocket-book spectacle case, and I guarantee you that with these glasses of mine you will be able to read and sew, or shoot and hunt as well as you ever did in your life, and they will relieve you of any head-ache or eye-pains you may be suffering with, otherwise I would not have you keep them at any price.

Mr. F. A. Holton, Sparks, Kan., writes: "I am more than pleased with the glasses. They are the best fit I ever had, and I have used glasses for 10 years."

LET ME PROVE TO YOU ALSO AT MY EXPENSE

that every word I have said about my spectacles is true. Let me send them to you on ten days' free trial, because I am sure after you have satisfied yourself that these glasses of mine fit you better than any you have ever had in your life, you will be only too glad to recommend them to your friends. Now fill in the below coupon and send it in at once, so that you will get these spectacles and case by return mail.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please send me, on ten days' free trial, a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled spectacles, complete with perfect-vision lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, silver-tipped, gold-lettered, pocketbook spectacle case, and if I find that they really and truly are fully worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you the small sum of $1.50, but if for any reason whatsoever I don't wish to keep them, and I myself am to be the sole judge, I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed to send them on free trial, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

$1 COUPON FREE

To every sufferer from

Rheumatism

Name.....

Address.....

.....

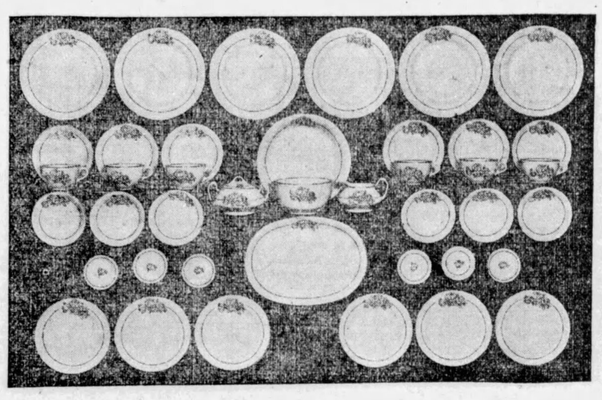
This coupon, when mailed to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB15, Jackson, Mich., will bring you a $1 pair of Dyer Foot Drafts, prepaid, TO TRY FREE, as explained below.

If You Have Rheumatism Sign and Mail This Coupon Today

FREDERICK DYER.

My unbounded faith in my Foot Drafts is built on my record of results. If you could see the thousands of letters I get, telling of cures at every stage in the progress of this cruel torture called Rheumatism, cures of old chronics who have suffered 20, 30 and even 40 years, as well as all the milder stages, you would lay aside your doubts. But I do not ask you to believe. I send you my drafts to speak themselves. Send my coupon today. You will get a $1 pair of Drafts by return mail to try FREE. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the comfort they bring you, send me $1. If not, they cost you nothing. YOU DECIDE. Can't you see that I couldn't do this if my Drafts didn't satisfy? Wouldn't you mail a coupon to know for yourself, when I, knowing as I do, risk my dollar against your verdict? Address Frederick Dyer, W B 15 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only coupon. Do it now.

Beautiful 42-Piece Set of Famous Owen "Gold Medal" China at a Remarkable Price



Another rare bargain that will please every woman has been secured for the benefit of

Blade Readers Only

It is a 42-piece set of that famous Owen "Gold Medal" China which was awarded highest honors at Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The beauty of design has never been surpassed in tableware.

What retail store could sell such a set for..... $2.98

"Gold Medal" China is thin and of strong texture that will stand long and hard wear. The dinner plates weigh only 12 ounces and the other pieces proportionately, so you get a fair idea of how light this ware is. The set includes 6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 fruit plates, 6 individual butters, one covered sugar bowl, one cream pot, one meat dish, one round vegetable dish and one large bowl. A magnificent set indeed; worthy of any home in the land.

Act Now While Supply Lasts

The Blade has made a big purchase of these sets—hence the unusually low price—but you must act quickly, for there will be a big demand. These sets will be shipped F. O. B. from the factory (shipping costs are a mere trifle), and guaranteed against ordinary breakage in transit. Get this set. It is a rare opportunity. Send for it now, to

WEEKLY BLADE PREMIUM DEPT., TOLEDO, OHIO.

BRITONS CLIMB ON WATER WAGON

50,000 Dry Recruits Come From All Classes, From Laborers to Peerage.

London, April 2.—Temperance leaders estimated today that at least 50,000 persons, ranging in station from the swellest of laborers to members of the peerage, have foresworn the use of alcoholic beverages during the remainder of the war. They were brought to the stand by King George's letter promising to bar intoxicants from the royal palaces.

Cabinet ministers, judges, diplomats, lawyers and other men high in public life were quick to follow the lead set by the king and by Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, who issued an order yesterday barring all alcoholic drinks from his household.

The profits of the public house keepers have already began to shrink, and it will not be long until they are losing $60,000 a day.

The "water wagon" ranks are getting more recruits than the war office. Not only men but women are "swearing off." The recent protests against hard drinking were based on the ground that intoxication was hampering the output of the arsenals and ammunition factories.

However, the enthusiasm of the women for the "water wagon" is in line with the government's new policy to stamp out the liquor traffic entirely if possible.

Not long ago the government was considering the advisability of closing public houses to women because of the increase of drunkenness among the families of soldiers who were at the front. Strong protests were made by the suffragettes, and the question was held in abeyance temporarily.

For the moment the question has overshadowed the war. This is Good Friday, and in London there are no afternoon papers, but it is doubtful if the biggest headlines chronicling military activity could divert the attention of the people from the all-absorbing topic of the possibility of a "dry" country.

That some drastic measures are contemplated is beyond question, but the public is divided in opinion as to whether the prohibition is to be total, or whether the consumption of alcoholic liquors will be permitted under sharp control.

Several of the London morning papers appeared today with full-page advertisements presenting petitions with the request that supporters of the movement cut them out and send them to Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George. These petitions read:

I am entirely in favor of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor during the war, which I consider imperative for a quick and successful termination of the war. I shall heartily support the government in any such measure.

The petition idea is backed by merchants and business men and other employers of labor, who disclaim any private war interest in the proposed measure.

The sense of personal liberty is so strong in England that it may defeat total prohibition. But the sense of fair play fights on the side of the extreme measure, for the opinion is growing that if employes be deprived of the right to drink, employers must take their place in the same boat. It is believed that the cabinet is in favor of total prohibition, which, under the Defense of the Realm Act, it has the power to enforce without further legislation.

BRYAN SEES GRAPE JUICE GREAT ISSUE IN U. S.

Washington, April 2.—United States government officials evinced great interest yesterday in the information from England concerning the movement in that country towards prohibition of the liquor traffic.

They are certain it will have a powerful effect on public sentiment in the United States and will serve to add great momentum to the prohibition movement here.

Secretary of State Bryan regards the arraignment of the liquor traffic by David Lloyd George, England's chancellor of the exchequer, as perhaps the most formidable ever delivered against the sale of intoxicants.

Enthused over the unprecedented steps being taken by the warring nations to wipe out drink, Secretary Bryan believes the liquor question will be a most important factor in the presidential election here in 1916 and that it will be the all absorbing and predominating issue no later than 1916.

Will Assail Saloons.

Secretary Bryan is preparing to repeat in New York and Chicago his recent attack on the saloon made in the "Billy" Sunday revival tabernacle at Philadelphia, which was said to be the greatest temperance rally ever witnessed in this country.

Having publicly urged the Democratic party to break away from all alliance with the liquor interests, the head of the Wilson cabinet is viewing developments in Europe with great satisfaction.

Further he feels that the gospel of grape juice, which he not only preached, but put into practice before a blase, but thoroughly astonished, Washington, has been vindicated.

United States Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, leader of the dry forces in the United States congress, today said the agitation for temperance in England and Russia "unquestionably means national prohibition in the United States by 1920, if not sooner."

See First Dry Step.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that legislation wiping out the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, as the seat of the national government, will be enacted during the next session of congress, both branches of the last congress having gone on record as favoring such a step.

Regarding the details of the national fight which is to be renewed on the opening day of the new congress Senator Shephard says:

"The example of England, following Russia, will give tremendous impetus to the movement in this country. It will be seized upon in all parts of the United States as incontrovertible evidence that the demand for prohibition of the liquor traffic is not merely an agitation by a limited number of cranks but is a world wide awakening."

The action in Europe has focused attention on what is being done to curb the liquor traffic by the United States government. Today it was disclosed that wherever the sale of liquor can be abolished by executive order it has been done. The latest order of this character affects the Pribilof islands, off the coast of Alaska. Investigators sent to learn the cause of trouble among the federal employes on the island reported it was due to the excessive use of liquor. Secretary Redfield immediately issued an order establishing strict prohibition.

Prohibition has been established by executive order in the Panama canal zone where formerly saloons were licensed, and now liquor can be obtained only on the certificate of a physician.

The ousting of the canteen from army camps some years ago was followed by Secretary Daniels in this administration in making the ships of the navy and the navy yards strictly dry territory. Complaints and jests were hurled at the head of the navy department, who answers by saying that no succeeding administration will think of rescinding the order.

Congress long ago stopped the sale of liquor in the capitol and senate and house office buildings. The lease of the Grand Hotel there, opposite the treasury building, was vacated by executive order issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. The property is owned by the government, and it was decided no longer to lease it for a business in any way connected with the liquor traffic.

CANADA LINES UP FOR PROHIBITION

Montreal, April 2.—The stand taken by King George in regard to the liquor question in Great Britain has been warmly approved of here.

Dispatches from St. John quoted Premier Clarke, of New Brunswick, as saying that his government was considering the prohibition of the use of alcohol in the province of New Brunswick during the war. Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, assured temperance delegation, which asked that an advanced step toward prohibition be taken, that his government had the matter under consideration.

Saskatchewan has already abolished the bar for the duration of the war. Manitoba and Ontario have initiated restrictive legislation in regard to the sale of liquor.

RUSS BLACK SEA FLEET SINKS 9 TURKISH SHIPS

Also Bombards Coal Ports of Turkey in Asia Minor.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, April 1.—After shelling ineffectively the outer forts of the Bosphorus, the Russian Black sea fleet has bombarded, for a second time, Turkish coal ports in the Eregli district of Asia Minor, sinking nine sailing vessels and causing other damage.

Aeroplanes co-operated with the Russian warships in the attack, but were driven back from the coast by Ottoman airmen, according to an official statement issued here today. The towns bombarded were Sanguldak, Eregli and Coslu. The Russian warships then sailed northward.

RUSSIAN ARMY CAN'T AID PERSIAN CHRISTIANS

Washington, April 1.—Regret that Russia was unable to send troops to the Urumiah region in Persia, where uprising against American missionaries and other foreign and native Christians have been reported, was expressed to Secretary Bryan yesterday by George Bakhmeteff, the Russian ambassador.

Urumiah is in that portion of Persia over which Turkish influence has been extended, and to have asked Russian intercession would be tantamount to asking her to make a new campaign against Turkey.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GREY SUFFERS COLLAPSE

London, April 5.—Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, is suffering from a serious breakdown, caused by work and the loss of his son in Flanders. Sir William visited Washington on a special diplomatic mission at the time of a conference there on Mexican affairs, in which Sir Lionel Carden participated.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

5,000 SUFFERERS TO GET FREE TRIAL PLAPAO

This **generous offer** is made by the inventor of a wonderful **"all-day-and-night"** working method which is to be used to **strengthen** the relaxed muscles, thereafter **doing away with painful trusses altogether,** and the necessity for **dangerous** operations.

NOTHING TO PAY.

The **first** 5,000 sufferers who write will be sent a sufficient quantity of the **Plapao without charge** to enable you to give it a **thorough test. Nothing to pay** for this trial of **Plapao, now, or ever.**

STOP USING A TRUSS

Yes, stop it, you **know** by your **own experience** it is only a **makeshift, a false prop** against a collapsing wall, and that it is **undermining your health** because it tends to **retard the circulation** of the **blood. Why, then, continue** to wear it? Here is a **better way,** which you can now **prove** for yourself, **free of charge.**

USED FOR A DOUBLE PURPOSE

First: The primary and **most important** object of the PLAPAO-PADS is to keep **constantly applied** to the relaxed muscles the medication called **Plapao,** which is **contractive** in nature, and taken **together** with the ingredients in the medicated mass is intended to **increase** the circulation of the blood, thus **revivifying** the muscles and **restoring** them to their **normal strength** and **elasticity.** Then, and **not until then,** can you **expect** the rupture to disappear.

Second: Being made self-adhesive, **purposely** to **prevent** the **pad** from **shifting,** they are therefore proven to be an **important adjunct** in retaining rupture that **cannot** be held by a truss.

Hundreds of people, **old** and **young,** have gone before an **officer qualified** to **acknowledge oaths,** and **sworn** that the PLAPAO-PADS **cured** their ruptures—some of them most **aggravated** cases—and of **long** standing.

CONTINUOUS NIGHT-AND-DAY ACTION

A **striking feature** of the Plapao-Pad system of treatment is the comparatively **short** time it takes to get **results.**

This is because the action is **continuous**—night and day, throughout the **whole** of the 24 hours.

There is **no** inconvenience, **no** discomfort, **no** pain. Yet, **waking,** or **sleeping, working** or **idling**—this wonderful **remedy** is invisibly **infusing** the abdominal muscles with the **new life and strength** they **require** to perform their rightful function of **keeping** the **bowels** in place without the **artificial** support of a truss or device of any kind.

THE PLAPAO-PAD EXPLAINED.

The **principle** upon which the **Plapao-Pad works** can be easily figured out by noting the accompanying illustration, and **reading** the following explanation:

The **PLAPAO-PAD is made** of a **strong flexible material** "E," which is designed to conform to the movements of body, and be **perfectly comfortable** to wear. Its inside surface is **adhesive** (similar to, yet **quite different** from an adhesive plaster)—to **prevent** the Pad "B" from **shifting** and **getting out of place.**

"A" is the **enlarged end** of the PLAPAO-PAD, which **overlies** the atrophied and weakened muscles to keep them from **giving away further.**

"B" is the properly shaped Pad, to be applied in such a way that it **blocks up the hernial orifice,** and tends to prevent the contents of the abdomen from protruding. Within the Pad is a reservoir. In this reservoir there is placed a wonderful **absorbent - astringent** medication. As soon as this medication is warmed by the heat of the body it becomes soluble and **escapes** through the small **opening** marked "C" and is absorbed through the pores of the skin to **strengthen** the weakened muscles and effect a **closure of the opening.**

"F" is the long pad of the PLAPAO-PAD which is to be plastered over the hipbone—a part of the framework of the body, calculated to give the necessary **solidity and support** to the PLAPAO-PAD.

PROVE IT AT MY EXPENSE!

Send no money. I want to **prove** to you at **my own expense** that you **can** conquer your rupture.

When the weak muscles recover their strength and elasticity—

And the unsightly, painful, dangerous protrusions disappear—

And that horrible "dragging down" sensation is banished never to return—

And you recover your vigor, vitality, energy, strength—

And you look and feel better in every way and your friends remark about your improved appearance—

Then you'll **know** your rupture is conquered—and you'll sincerely thank me for urging you so strongly to accept, NOW, this wonderful free trial.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE TRIAL.

Make a **personal** test of its **value. Send no money,** for the Free Trial Plapao costs you **nothing,** yet it **may bring** you a **Health-Restoration** more precious than **much fine gold. Accept this free "Trial" today** and you will be **glad** you took advantage of this opportunity as long as you live. Write a post card or fill out the coupon **today,** and by **return mail** you will receive the **free trial Plapao,** with a **presentation** copy of Mr. Stuart's 48-page book on Rupture, containing full information regarding the method which was **awarded a Diploma with Gold Medal at Rome, and Diploma with Grand Prix at Paris,** which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this dreadful affliction.

If you have some friend who is ruptured, tell him about this great offer.

5,000 readers can obtain this **free treatment.** The response is **certain** to be enormous. To avoid disappointment write NOW.

SEND COUPON TODAY TO PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Inc., Block 944 St. Louis, Mo.

For **Free Trial Plapao and Book on Rupture.**

Name.....

Address.....

Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

NEWEST SNAPSHOT OF JOHN D. AND SON IN N. Y. STREET

This is the latest snapshot of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It was snapped in Fifth avenue, New York, while the multimillionaire and his son were returning from church.

HUNDREDS REPORTED LOST WHEN STORM WHIPS ATLANTIC COAST

Fifty Thought to Have Perished With the Prinz Maurits, While a Dozen Other Vessels May Have Been Lost—Damage Exceeds $1,500,000.

New York, April 5.—With 50 persons believed lost from the Royal Dutch West Indies Co. liner Prinz Maurits and 16 known lost from the tug Edward Luckenbach, of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., fears were expressed in marine circles that the loss of life in Saturday's great blizzard which swept the Atlantic coast would be more than 100.

Dozen Vessels Founder.

Restoration of wire communication today brought news of numerous disasters at sea. Almost a dozen vessels of different kinds foundered at sea or were badly damaged by being carried ashore by the 60-mile wind. To the wireless and the fearlessness of the lifesavers scores owed thir lives.

There were four passengers on the Prinz Maurits, which disappeared off Cape Hatteras. All those lost from the Luckenbach were seamen.

The property loss along the Atlantic coast was estimated at more than $1,500,000.

Barges Are Lost.

Ten men were drowned when two coal barges broke away from the tug Cumberland and were pounded to pieces off Cape Henlopen, Delaware.

Thirteen men aboard the barge Tampico, which broke away from her tow, are believed to have been lost.

Dozens of barges, schooners and other craft went ashore at various points along the coast, whose crews were rescued by other vessels or coast guards.

It is feared that other casualties may be reported.

Lightships were torn from their moorings and were driven before the wind, shore resorts were swept by wind and wave and beaches were strewn with wreckage of small craft.

Many thrilling rescues are reported. The captain and crew of the Alice Murphy were taken from their waterlogged vessel by the steamer Lenape's crew after they had been lashed to the mizzenmast for 36 hours. A small boat made the perilous trip from the Lenape to the Murphy and back again with the seven men.

The Morgan line steamer Comus rescued the crew of the barge Northeastern, adrift for more than 24 hours. The crew of the schooner M. E. Cressy were taken from their vessel by the Diamond Shoals lightship. The barge San Antonio was towed into Charleston by tugs. Other barges found adrift were towed in.

The fury of the storm lasted as it moved up the coast. Ten men were lost off the Delaware capes when the tug Cumberland lost barges it was towing, and as far north as the Massachusetts coast came reports of heavy shipping damage.

Cost New York $250,000.

Despite the warm sunshine, which aided materially in clearing the streets of Saturday's 10-inch snowfall and an army of 20,000 shovelers, it was estimated that the Easter blizzard would cost this city about $250,000.

Although the heavy snowfall caused great inconvenience on land, in the way of hampering traffic and communication, the greatest damage was done on the water by the terrific wind. A number of barges were wrecked in New York harbor and along the Long Island shores.

Wrecking tugs are now cruising off the Virginia coast for survivors from the Prinz Maurits. Among the passengers on that vessel were Mrs. Marion W. Wallace, wife of a Wilmington, Del., banker, and Mrs. C. Miot, wife of the Haitien representative of the Hecker-Jones Milling Co., of New York.

Vessels Lost in Gale

Steamship Prins Maurits, Royal Dutch West Indies Co., sunk off Cape Hatteras; crew of between 40 and 50 and four passengers lost.

Tug Edward Luckenbach, Luckenbach Steamship Co., sunk off Virginia Capes; crew of 15 lost.

Barges Nos. 9 and 10, Consolidation Coal Co., sunk off Delaware Capes; 10 seamen lost.

Barges Tunnel Ridge, Coleraine and Mannheim, ashore off High Head, Mass.; crews rescued by breeches buoy.

Schooner George Churchman, ashore off Hyannis, Mass., coast guard rescued crew.

Barge Ruth, ashore off Winthrop; coast guard rescued crew.

Schooner Alice Murphy, ashore near Diamond Shoals, N. C.; crew of six rescued by steamship Lenape.

Barge Northwestern, lost off Cape Lookout; coast guard saved crew.

Old Dominion liner Jefferson believed to be lost off Newport News.

AUSTRIA SAID TO ASK PEACE ALONE

Petrograd Papers Declare Appeal Has Been Made to Russia.

Petrograd, April 2.—While reports that Austria had made approaches to Russia for peace were wholly unconfirmed in official circles today, they were accepted as true by the Petrograd newspapers, all of which devoted considerable space to theorizing upon the probable terms. No element of confirmation was obtainable from any source and impartial observers also were inclined to accept the rumors with considerable reserve.

The Russky Slovo states that Austria made her first overtures through Swiss agencies. Other newspapers hint that they came through the American embassy, but it was stated there today that nothing was known of the matter.

All the press reports agree that Austria has expressed a willingness to yield a large part of territory and that Russia replied that the terms of proffered peace must be made known in London and Paris before receiving any consideration from the czar's government.

Confusing reports as to the actual military situation in the Carpathians have the war experts of Petrograd "guessing." A week ago, the war office announced that the main Austrian positions at Lupkow pass were being successfully attacked by the Russian troops. Today's latest reports from the front state that a severe battle is in progress at Baligrod, 12 miles northeast of Lupkow. A dispatch from Tarnopol states that the Austrian campaign in Bess-Arabia has come to an inglorious end, the troops advancing toward Chotin having been routed and driven in flight across the frontier in Bukowina.

Lemberg advices are to the effect that the Austrian forces in Bukowina are being withdrawn and sent to the Carpathian frontier at Uszok pass and the Beskid heights, where they are badly needed.

The Lemberg dispatches state also that Cracow has been prepared for a siege of two years and that the garrison has been warned by its commanders that it must fight until the last.

NO RUSS-TURK PEACE

Rome, April 1, via Paris, April 2.—Both the Russian and Turkish ambassadors to Italy, interviewed by the Giornale d'Italia, emphatically asserted that there was no foundation to the report that Djavid Pasha, Turkish minister of finance, who is now in Geneva, has been entrusted with the task of negotiating a separate Russo-Turkish peace treaty.

M. Kroupenski, the Russian ambassador, is quoted by the Giornale d'Italia as declaring that Russia never would conclude peace separately from Great Britain and France, especially when she was on the eve of realizing the oldest Muscovite ambition. Naby Bey, the Turkish ambassador, asserted that his country would remain faithful to her allies and never would conclude a peace separately from them.

ALLIES' FLAGSHIP SENT TO BOTTOM

Turks Destroy the Lord Nelson After She Strands Inside Dardanelles.

Berlin, April 5—(By Wireless.)—A dispatch from Athens issued by the official German News Agency reports that the British battleship Lord Nelson was destroyed by fire of the Turkish guns after stranding inside the Dardanelles.

A council of war held by the British and French admirals, the Athens dispatch continues, decided to postpone the attempts to force the Dardanelles on account of the insufficient strength of the landing expedition.

Carried 865 Men.

This dispatch contains the first intimation of the loss of the British battleship Lord Nelson. Her name has not been mentioned in any of the dispatches concerning the Dardanelles operations.

She was 410 feet long, displaced 16,500 tons and was built in 1906. She was armed with four 12-inch guns, 10 9.2-inch and 13 3-inch guns, and carried a complement of 865 men. The Lord Nelson is the flagship to Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Barney. Its captain is John W. L. McClintock. Nothing in reference to the Lord Nelson has yet come by way of London.

30,000 Men Landed.

Thirty thousand troops have been landed by the allies on the Island of Lemnos in preparation for a new attack on the Dardanelles, according to a dispatch received from Athens today.

Official Turkish advices indicate that the allies have lost the advantage gained by their early success at the entrance of the Dardanelles, new guns having been mounted on the shore forts and mine sweepers driven out, one being sunk and others damaged.

Russia's bombardment of the Bosphorus forts was a failure as was also its attack on Eregli coaling ports. The "nine ships" sunk on the Eregli coast were coal barges and the coaling of vessels is going on as usual.

ANTITIPPING BILL PASSED

Des Moines, Ia., April 1.—An antitipping bill was passed today by the lower house of the Iowa legislature.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED IN NEW HINDU UPRISING

London, April 2.—Dispatches received here yesterday announce two new outbreaks of tribesmen in India.

The new uprisings occurred at Surat and Kurrachee. At the former place three British officials were killed. At Kurrachee two Mohammedan soldiers shot two British officers.

His majesty's troops in India, both British and native, are constantly under arms to prevent further spread of the uprisings.

SIX VESSELS, ONE A NEUTRAL, SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Two British Steamers, Three Trawlers and a Norwegian Bark Are Late Victims—Sailors of Trawler Given Coffee and Tobacco by the Submarine's Crew.

Special to The Blade.

London, April 2.—Three steamers, two British and one a neutral, Norwegian, and three British trawlers, have succumbed to the torpedoes of German submarines in the last 24 hours.

Norwegian Bark Sunk.

The Norwegian bark Nor was sunk and 11 members of her crew landed at Hook of Holland this morning. She was a vessel of 510 tons, hailing from Stavangar and commanded by Capt. O. Olsen. The boat that sank here was the U-20.

The Norwegian steamer Unita picked up the sailors of the Nor.

Three British trawlers were attacked by the German submarine U-10 in the North Sea Thursday and sunk.

The trawlers were part of a fishing fleet that put out of the Tyne yesterday morning. The other boats in the fleet escaped and put into the Tyne today.

The trawlers Gloxiana and Jason, hailing from North Shields, were first sighted about 40 miles off the mouth of the Tyne river. The crews were ordered to take to the small boats and row in front of the submarine. Then German sailors placed explosives on the trawlers and sent them to the bottom. The third trawler destroyed was the Nellie. The Nellie's crew was first reported missing, but later they were picked up. The boats containing the crews of the Gloxiana and the Jason were taken in tow by the "U-10," which made for the Tyne. When the fishing steamer Rhodesu was sighted, the men were transferred to that vessel. The seamen said the Germans were kind to them, giving them hot coffee and tobacco. The German captain said he had been ordered to "sink every thing."

Two Steamers Victims.

The British steamer Seven Seas, of 632 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine off Beachy Head yesterday afternoon. The attack was without warning and 11 of her crew of 18, including all the officers except the second engineer, were drowned. The steamer was bound from London for Liverpool.

The German submarines, continuing their activities on the English coast and sinking ships at the rate of one a day, as evidenced by the destruction of the French steamer Emma and the British steamer Seven Seas, with a loss of 30 lives, have extended their operations as far as the Spanish coast.

The British steamer South Point has been sunk by the German submarine U-28 60 miles off Cape Finisterre. The crew of the South Point was rescued and landed at Lisbon. Earlier reports had stated the South Point was lost in a storm, but today's dispatch said positively that she was sunk by a submarine.

From the Scilly Islands, where the U-28 was last reported as operating, it is approximately 500 miles to Cape Finisterre. Naval experts in London declared today that if the advices from Lisbon were correct, the capability of the German submarines had been underrated. The South Point was a steel steamer of 3,780 tons, of the Norfolk and North American Shipping Co., Ltd., and commanded by Captain G. W. A. Newman. She was built in 1912.

BELGIUM'S KING DENIES HE'S HERO

Albert Disclaims the Honor and Points to Men in Trenches.

Geneva March 31.—"I am not a hero. You will find them in our trenches," Albert, king of the Belgians, said, at his headquarters in the field during an interview today with Edouard Chapuist of the Journal de Geneve. During the conversatitn the guns of the Belgians and the Germans were sounding constantly.

"I affirm that, before the war, I and my country observed scrupulously all the requirements of neutrality that the powers prescribed for us with a precision of the specifications in an engineering contract.

"Your neutrality," King Albert said, referring to Switzerland, "is an act of sovereignty. Ours had been obligatory by an agreement of the powers. Nevertheless, you see the result."

Alludes to Belgium's Hardships.

The king, alluding to the hardships which Belgium had undergone, said:

"It is necessary to tell the truth about these things, but it is better to use moderate language, because the more moderate so much stronger one is."

Further on the Belgian monarch remarked:

"We had no ill feeling against Germany. We received its business people. We had cordial and courteous relations. Even at the present moment, I am at a loss to explain why we have been made to suffer what we have suffered.

"I can explain to myself still less these acts of cruelty. I never could have imagined that the German was malevolent. On the contrary, I considered him as a quiet and domestic character. I know many Germans. I have German blood in my veins. My mother was the Countess of Flanders—a Hohenzollern. Why all these cruelties?"

Again Denies German Charges.

The king, referring to allegations that by certain conversations Belgium had compromised its neutrality, said:

"Once again I affirm that it is not true."

The king wore a green dolman over his uniform and was without any mark of rank or decoration. He is described as being brown from the open air life, extremely simple in bearing and quietly confident.

WAR LOSES $150,000,000 TO ITALY FROM TOURISTS

Rome, April 2.—Eight months of hostilities in Europe have brought economic distress to noncombatant states to a degree hardly realized by outside observers.

The declarations of war brought back to Italy about 1,000,000 Italians from France, Germany and Austria. Many of them joined the ranks of the unemployed, through the stoppage of work in factories and the paralysis of industry.

In normal times, Italians abroad send $20,000,000 yearly into Italy. This sum was reduced in 1914 to $700,000, and it threatens to be much less in 1915. Foreign visitors were counted on to spend in Italy $150,000,000 a year; this source of revenue also has almost entirely ceased.

RUSSKY RELEASED BY CZAR WITH HONORS

Petrograd, April 1.—An imperial decree published today expresses the czar's thanks to General Russky for the services he has rendered during the war and releases him from further duties because of ill health.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, April 5.—There was another sharp upturn in prices of wheat on the opening call of the market today. Offerings were extremely light. Liverpool was closed Outside markets were higher also. The demand from all sources for cash wheat had the effect of tightening prices on the May. The July option was strong, but did not manifest the same strength as the May on the opening call. The latter was 1¼c higher, while July was up 1c.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close April 5.	April 3.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.55¼	1.56½	1.55¼	1.56	1.54¼
May	1.55½	1.56¾	1.55¼	1.56	1.54¼
July	1.25	1.25¾	1.25	1.25¼	1.24
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76	75½
May	75¼	75⅞	75¼	75¼	75
July	78	78	77⅜	78	77¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	59½	59½
May	59¼	59¾	58¾	58⅝	59
July	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾	56
Clover Seed—					
Prime	8.15	....	....	8.20	8.10
April	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.95	7.80
Oct.	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.10
Rye—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	1.16
Alsike—					
Prime	8.10	....	....	8.10	8.10
Timothy—					
Prime	2.90	....	....	3.00	2.90
April	2.92½	....	....	3.00	2.90
Sept.	2.77½	....	....	....	2.70

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.55¼	1.56½	1.54	1.56¼	1.53⅞
July	1.23	1.24⅝	1.22¾	1.24¼	1.22¾
Sept.	1.10⅜	1.11⅜	1.10⅜	1.11¼	1.10⅝
Corn—					
May	73⅛	73¾	72¾	73⅝	73
July	75⅝	76¼	73½	75⅞	75⅝
Oats—					
May	57	57⅝	56⅜	56⅜	57
July	54	54½	53⅝	53¾	54
Sept.	46⅜	47	46½	46⅝	46¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	17.00	17.10	16.97	17.02	17.10
July	17.55	17.62	17.47	17.55	17.60
Lard—					
May	10.07	10.10	10.05	10.05	10.15
July	10.32	10.40	10.32	10.32	10.40
Ribs—					
May	9.90	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.97
July	10.25	10.27	10.22	10.25	10.30

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.48¼	1.46¾
July	....	....	....	1.42	1.40¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.52⅝	1.50⅝
July	....	....	....	1.46⅝	1.45

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 5.—Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; slow; bulk, $6.85@6.95; light, $6.65@6.95; mixed, $6.65@6.95; heavy, $6.50@6.85; rough, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $5.60@6.00. Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; firm; native steers, $5.90@8.80; western, $5.50@7.45; cows and heifers, $2.80@7.80; calves, $6.00@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; weak; sheep, $7.50@8.30; lambs, $7.75@10.05.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; active; prime heavies, $7.35@7.40; heavy mixed, $7.45@7.55; mediums and Yorkers, $7.60@7.65; pigs, $7.40@7.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,400; active; top sheep, $6.80; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 700; lower; top, $10.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; heavy slow, others fairly active; prime steers, $8.00@8.25; shipping, $7.25@7.75; butchers, $6.00@7.75; heifers, $5.00@7.25; cows, $3.50@6.50; bulls, $4.50@6.50. Veals—Receipts, 1,300; market active at $5.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market active; heavy, $7.55@7.60; mixed, $7.60@7.70; yorkers and pigs, $7.75; roughs, $6.35@6.50; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; lambs, $7.50@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c higher; yorkers, $7.45@7.50; mixed, $7.45@7.50; heavies, $7.00; pigs, $6.50; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market weak. Calves—Receipts, 100; market 25c lower; good to choice veal calves, $10.50@10.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5 cars; market weak; good to choice clipped lambs, $10.00@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c higher; yorkers, $7.45@7.50; mixed, $7.45@7.50; heavies, $7.00; pigs, $6.50; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.00.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, April 5.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 31½@32c; prints, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 27½@28c; process, extra, 25½@26c; fancy dairy, 22½@23½c; choice, 20@21c; packing stock, No. 1, 18½@19½c. Poultry—Ohio chickens, 17½@18c; southern, 17@17½c; turkeys, 19c; ducks, 18@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered firsts, 20c; do., seconds, 17½c; duck eggs, 30c. Potatoes—Carlots, in bulk, 38c; jobbing, 42@45c; from warehouse, 45@50c a bushel; new Bermudas, $8.00@8.50 a barrel; Florida, $1.00@1.25 a hamper; sweets, Jerseys, in hampers, $1.90@2.00; Delaware, $1.75@1.85.

Cotton.

New York, April 5.—Cotton futures opened steady; May, 9.78c; July, 10.12c; October, 10.44c; December, 10.60c; January, 10.65c; March, 10.83c

On reports of more favorable weather in the south followed by some scattering liquidation the cotton market sold 2@7 points net lower. With Liverpool still closed business here was chiefly local, but houses with English and southern connections were moderate sellers on the decline.

Leading spot interests were buyers of early new crop deliveries on the decline again this morning, and the market rallied later in the forenoon, with active months selling a point or two net higher. There was some New Orleans buying on this advance, but general business continued quiet and prices eased off 2@3 points shortly after midday under realizing.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9.90c. Sales, 200 bales. The market remained quiet during the middle of the afternoon with prices a point or two under last night's closing figures.

Cotton futures closed as follows: May, 9.76c; July, 10.06c; October, 10.42c; December, 10.60c; January, 10.66c.

New York Produce.

New York April 5.—Flour quiet. Pork quiet. Beef steady. Lard firm; middle west, $9.85@9.95. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides steady. Leather quiet. Wool steady.

Butter firm; receipts, 3,270; creamery (92 score), 31½c; creamery higher scoring), 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@31c; seconds, 26@29c. Eggs firm; receipts, 17,725; fresh gathered, extras, 22c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20½@21c. Cheese firm; receipts 596 packages; state, whole colored, 20½@21 1-4c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; firsts, 20@21c; nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; nearby, hennery browns, 22c fine to fancy, 23c; receipts, 596 packages; state, Cheese firm; receipts, 596 packages; state, whole milk, fresh, specials, 15@15 1-4c; do, average fancy, 14¾c. Live poultry nominal; no quotations; dressed dull and weak; western frozen roasting chickens, 17@21½; fresh fowls, 14@18c; turkeys, 12@20c.

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30@30½c; solid pack, 29½@30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15½c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 26c; imported, 31c. Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 31c. Eggs—Fresh, candled, 20c; fancy, fresh, 21c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—California, early, 5@60c pound; sectional cases, 2 doz., $2.50@2.75.

Beets—New, 60@75c per doz.; old, 40@50c bu.

Beans—New Southern, wax, $3.50@4.50; green, $4.00@4.50 per hamper.

Beans—Dry, pea, unpicked, $2.00@2.40; handpicked, $2.50@2.80.

Cabbage—New, Texas, 2@2½c per pound; old, Danish seed, 2c per pound.

Carrots—New, 40@50c per doz. bunches; old, 40@50c per bu.

Celery—Washed, 40@50c per doz.

Celery—Unwashed, Florida, 3 to 7 doz. crates, $2.00@2.25 per crate.

Cauliflower—California, $2.00 per doz.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

Endive—French, 20@25c per lb.

Lettuce—Leaf, 7@8c per lb.; head, Southern, 75c@$1.00 doz.

Mango Peppers—Southern, 6-basket crates, $2.75@3.00.

Mushrooms—40@50c quart.

Onions—Yellow or red, 60c bu.; white, 40@50c bu.; $1.00@1.20 per sack; Spanish, 50-pound crates, $1.50@1.60.

Onion Sets—Yellow, $1.00@1.15 bu.; white, $1.25@1.40 b

PROTEST MAY CAUSE EASING OF EMBARGO UPON NEUTRAL TRADE

NOTE KINDLY, BUT CARRIES WARNING

England is Shown Illegality of Course and Will Be Held Responsible.

MUST BE PREPARED TO MAKE REPARATION

Press of England Says Note's Tone Relieves Tension Over There.

Washington, April 6.—A modification in practice of the British embargo on neutral trade with Germany, without the actual amendment of the order-in-council issued in the "bread war," was expected to result from the American note declaring the action of the allies unlawful. This was the belief in official quarters today following the publication of the text of the administration's communication.

The friendly spirit of the note, it is believed, will have much weight in inducing Great Britain and France to make easier conditions of neutral commerce between neutral ports.

Firm, But Not Threatening.

While the American reply is firm in its declaration that the position of the allies is untenable from a legal standpoint, there is no hint of a threat in it, the strongest expression being the warning that this government will insist that England and France make full reparation for any loss suffered by American shipping through the acts of their naval commanders.

It was stated by administration officials that no further steps in the matter would be taken until the British and French governments have given some official indication of their attitude toward the position of the United States.

Doesn't Demand Reply.

President Wilson today told callers that the note did not demand a reply; that it was not argumentative, but merely a friendly statement of the American attitude. It would be natural to expect, he indicated, that in the course of time Great Britain would more fully state her own position than in the recent order-in-council, so that various points of dispute between the two governments might be cleared up.

The note, though couched in the most friendly language, denies the right of Great Britain and her allies to blockade neutral ports and reiterates the intention of the United States to insist upon its rights.

Would Be Unneutral.

It declares that to admit that right "would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at nought the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

The communication takes note of Great Britain's declaration that the enforcement of the order is left largely to the discretion of the prize courts, the customs office and the navy, and the hope is expressed that the order will not be enforced in such a way as to prevent the free transit of neutral vessels from one neutral to another through the cordon of British war ships.

"This government, therefore," the note says, "infers that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade, will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of noninterference in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy."

It is then added that many possibilities are seen for "serious interruption of American trade" which would "impose up His Majesty's government heavy responsibility for the acts of the British."

Expect Reparation.

The note concludes with the hope that the British, "having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

Points in Protest Against Blockade

1. The British order in council appears to menace neutral rights of trade and intercourse, not only with the belligerents, but with each other.
2. It constitutes a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area.
3. It makes an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.
4. Even though a blockade should exist, innocent shipments transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory ought not to be subject to interruption.
5. There can be no dispute over the principle set forth in the declaration of Paris that "free ships make free goods."
6. If the United States were to acquiesce in the British order in council it would thereby assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain.
7. The blockade established by the order in council is novel and quite unprecedented and constitutes a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships and trade are interfered with.
8. If the course pursued by Germany should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, this government does not for a moment suppose that Great Britain would wish the same taint to attach to its actions.
9. The United States notes with satisfaction certain alleviatory provisions of the order in council and takes for granted that American merchantmen sailing for neutral ports will not be disturbed.
10. The United States believes the British government has seriously considered the impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce which strict enforcement of the order will impose, and in case of such enforcement expects that government to make "full reparation for every act which, under the rules of international law, constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

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Send For Yours Quick

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HOPE TO MAKE NEUTRAL ZONE OF MEXICO CITY

U. S. Officials Negotiate for Protectorate Over Road Between Capital and Coast.

Washington, April 3.—With the insult to the flag given at the time John B. McManus was killed by Zapatistas, in Mexico City, a "closed incident," and the matter of the McManus indemnity settled, Secretary of State Bryan today gave his attention to his efforts to make Mexico City neutral territory.

It is admitted in administration circles that should the Washington government succeed in obtaining an agreement between the various Mexican factions to keep from fighting in and around the capital, and also to permit free traffic over the railroad from there to Vera Cruz, the United States will have obtained a firm hold on the situation. Close observers of the Mexican problem believe that with the United States practically directing the railway, the gradual pacification of Mexico might be obtained without recourse to arms.

Private advices to the capital today indicated that General Villa is having trouble collecting his tax of 500,000 pesos recently imposed on foreigners at Monterey. These dispatches stated that the residents of Monterey have not taken kindly to the levy, and that Villa may find himself in serious trouble if he should try to collect the tax by force.

MICHIGAN DRYS WIN 13 COUNTIES

Temperance Forces Obtain Tremendous Victory, Making 43 Arid Spots.

Special to The Blade.

Detroit, April 6.—The nearest of a clean sweep ever scored by the opponents of the open saloon in a spring election in Michigan was that of Monday, when 13 out of the 16 counties in which the question of county prohibition was voted on went dry. Four of these counties were already numbered in the dry column, while the other nine have been wet for two years or more. Two counties, Chippewa and Alger, remain in doubt on account of the closeness of the unofficial returns. Forty-three counties, including the 13 which voted Monday, now are dry.

Among important counties which swung over into the "dry" column yesterday were Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Mason, Lapeer, Tuscola and Oakland. The vote forced at least 327 saloons out of business and added 336,736 to the population of the state already in "dry" territory.

Berrien county, the summer resort region which includes Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, was voted dry by a majority of 350.

Will Be Dry After May 1.

For the first time in the history of the Berrien county summer resort section licensed saloons will be banished. The county will go dry officially on May 1.

There are 60 retail and seven wholesale liquor establishments in Berrien county, representing an investment of more than $500,000. Besides Benton Harbor and St. Joseph other cities in the country include Niles, Berrien Springs, Three Oaks and New Buffalo.

Wets Lose Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo county, with 47 saloons, was carried by the drys by a majority of 1,000. The City of Kalamazoo is the most important in the county.

The drys won by a majority of 500 in Calhoun county. This county has 33 saloons. Albion and Battle Creek are among its cities.

Tuscola county, which has 23 saloons, was voted dry by a majority of 1,418. Among the cities in this county are Tuscola, Akron and Caro.

Late returns increase the large majority won by the Republican state ticket: Justices of the supreme court, Aaron V. McAlvay and Flavius L. Brooke; university regents, Junius E. Beal and Frank B. Leland; superintendent of public instruction, Fred L. Keeler; members of state board of agriculture, William H. Wallace and I. Roy Waterbury; member of state board of education, Fred A. Jeffers.

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Secretary of Navy Approves Cruise Plan

Washington, April 3.—The program for the summer cruises of the naval militia of the states on the Great Lakes has been approved by the secretary of the navy.

The cruise will be participated in by the following organizations:

Illinois—On the U. S. S. Isla de Luzon.

Ohio—First battalion on the U. S. S. Essex; second battalion on the U. S. S. Dorothea.

Michigan—First battalion on the Don Juan de Austria; second battalion on the U. S. S. Yantic.

Minnesota—On the U. S. S. Gopher.

Pennsylvania—On the U. S. S. Wolverine.

The cruise will be from August 7 to 22, inclusive. Ships will leave their home ports on the 7th and cruise independently until the 11th, when they will rendezvous at Erie, Pa., where squadron maneuvers, target practice and drills will be carried out.

On the 18th of August the squadron will disband, the ships proceeding to their home ports, giving liberty en route at such ports as they may desire.

WEDS, GOES TO SAVE F-4

Ohioan, in U. S. Navy Marries Before Rush Trip to Honolulu.

Washington, April 5.—Gunner's Mate Stephen J. Drellishak, whose home is in Independence, O., was married at the Brooklyn navy yard just before his departure for Honolulu to risk his life in attempting to raise the sunken submarine F-4. Two hours after Drellishak had wedded Miss Alice E. Humphrey of Brooklyn he began his race across the continent.

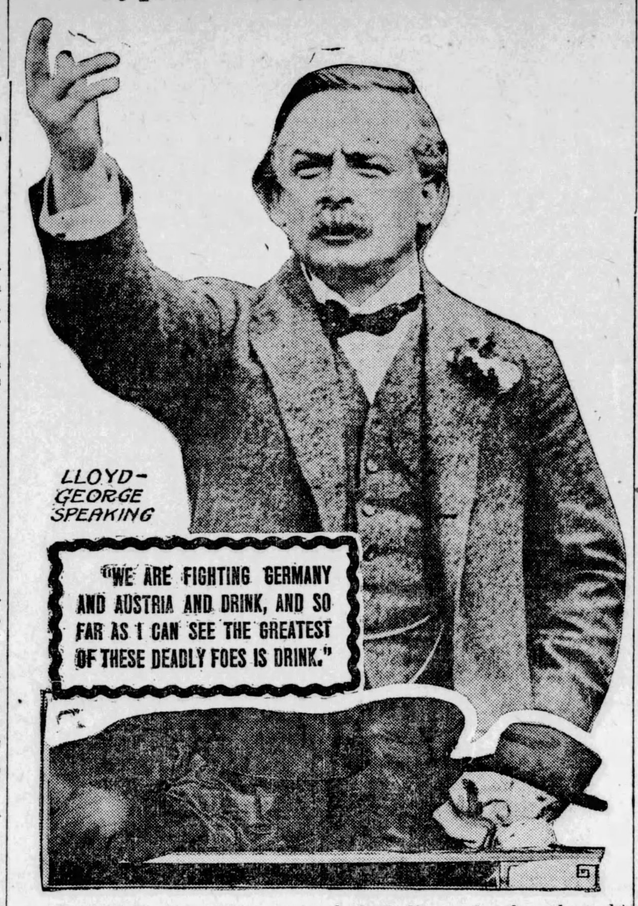
Tuesday he will board the warship Maryland at San Francisco and, with five other divers, reputed to be the most expert in the United States navy, will be carried at top speed to Honolulu.

While working off Long Island, Drellishak descended to a depth of 275 feet and, with the apparatus which is being taken to Honolulu, he believes he will be able to descend to the submarine, 300 feet.

NEW FRENCH POWDER DOUBLES SHELL POWER

Paris, April 6.—The army bulletin yesterday makes the first official reference to the new powder, which has been talked about mysteriously for months. The bulletin says that, without entering into details which cannot be divulged, it may be stated that the new explosive recently put into use doubles the explosive effect of the shells of three-inch guns.

Chancellor Lloyd-George in Typical Pose, Denouncing Liquor


LLOYD-GEORGE SPEAKING
"WE ARE FIGHTING GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND DRINK, AND SO FAR AS I CAN SEE THE GREATEST OF THESE DEADLY FOES IS DRINK."

London, April 6.—The war on alcoholic liquors has been brought to fever heat here owing to the conditions created by the European conflict among nations. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, is playing the leading role here as a temperance reformer. He represents the king in stating that it is a national duty to abstain from drinking in the present crisis. Lord Kitchener joins with the chancellor in publicly appealing for sobriety.

The following rulers of nations have announced that they favor prohibition until the war is over: King George V. of England, Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, Czar Nicholas of Russia and President Poincare of France. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, joined the temperance brigade when he ordered that no intoxicants be allowed on any American warship.

TWO TEXANS KILLED BY CARRANZA TROOPERS WHO TAKE THEIR CATTLE

Washington, April 2.—The government machinery today was started in the effort to verify unofficial reports sent to Washington from El Paso that two Americans were killed by Carranza soldiers near Mexico City. It was understood representations similar to those made to the Zapatista authorities at the national capital in the McManus case, will be sent to Carranza when the facts are obtained.

The cabinet also discussed the developments in the Mexican situation of the past few days, but no announcement was made as to conclusions reached.

The latest American victims of the Mexican war are said to have been Baron Smith of Houston, Texas, and Roscoe Fillings. The unofficial reports from the border say they were killed a few miles north of Mexico City for their cattle, two months ago.

Secretary of State Bryan announced the cases of two Americans reported under arrest in Mexico were being dealt with by the department. One is Leonard Worcester, a mining engineer and expert asayer. He is held in jail at Chihuahua by the Villa authorities on charges of having failed to fulfill a contract to assay a valuable body of ore.

J. M. Doherty, manager of the Soledad estate at Pueblo, has been arrested by the Carranza authorities and taken to Vera Cruz, charged with financial irregularities. The department is trying to get both men out on bail.

Representations also were made by Hussien Bey, the Turkish charge, on the execution by Villa of two Syrian merchants at Torreon for the alleged circulation of counterfeit money. The executions are said to have taken place in compliance with Villa's decree imposing the death penalty for this offense. Villa, in a statement issued at Torreon, has justified this course.

OVERESTIMATED BRITISH FLEET

So Declares German Admiral in Charge at Zeebrugge Naval Base.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, April 5.—"We are on the way to overlook and forget our material losses in the thought that the great future of the German empire will make amends for them."

This is the view of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, as given to Ludwig Ganghofer, the noted German writer, in the first interview that the Bavarian fighter has accorded to any correspondent.

The crown prince made it clear in his interview that Bavarians as well as Prussians, regard England as their great foe in the war.

Discussing England's political morality, Prince Rupprecht said: "Political morality is a foreign term. Everything depends on how it is translated. For us Germans, it means conscience; for the English, it means success.

"Of all people, the English are most brutal in policies, but it cannot be denied that with this brutality, recklessly displayed towards all people alike, they frequently combine a very successful moderation. These shrewd calculators, while theoretically recognizing what is to their advantage, frequently follow the wrong course and injure themselves. I believe this is the case with them now."

In concluding the interview, the prince said:

"I never doubted for one moment that our people would hold out through thick and thin. There are a few impatient and lugubrious souls. What does this matter?"

After leaving the prince, whom he interviewed at headquarters in Flanders, Herr Ganghofer spent an evening in company with naval officers at Zeebrugge. He said that the admiral in command there made this statement:

"At the beginning of the war, we underestimated many things, but one thing we overestimated, namely, the British fleet."

MUST ENTERTAIN LEPER

Chicago, April 3.—Highland Park, an exclusive suburb of Chicago, must entertain Angelo Lunardi, a leper, until war conditions in Europe permit his safe return to Italy on the same vessel of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., which brought him to this country.

This decision of the immigration authorities in Washington was received here by Dr. Percy L. Prentis, head of the immigration bureau here.

SUBMARINES GET THEIR 55TH BOAT

Steamer Northland and a Trawler Are Sent Down on Monday.

London, April 6.—The British steamer Northland, a vessel of 2,776 tons, was listed today as the 54th victim of German submarines.

Torpedoed off Beachey Head, in the English channel, Monday afternoon by one of the kaiser's underwater craft, the Northland sank in 10 minutes. Her crew was picked up after they had taken to the steamer's boats.

The Northland was carrying a cargo of iron ore.

Given Two Minutes.

The 24 members of the crew were given just two minutes to leave their ship. The crew was landed at Deal by the Belgian steamship Topaz.

"We were under way in the channel when we saw the submarine rise to the surface about 200 yards away," said the first officer of the Northland. "She made for us at the rate of 16 knots an hour, meanwhile signalling us to stop. We thought the number of the submarine was 'U-12,' but could not be sure. When about 100 yards off, the captain of the German boat shouted: 'Clear out and hurry up, for I am going to sink you.'

"Two minutes later a torpedo was fired. It exploded with a loud roar and broke the ship in two. We cruised about for seven hours before being picked up."

Trawler Is Torpedoed.

Two hours after the sinking of the Northland was announced, a dispatch from Blyth reported the destruction of the trawler Acantha off Longstone. The Acantha was torpedoed; her crew was saved.

The Acantha was the fourth trawler sunk by a submarine within a week.

The sinking of the Acantha was accomplished after the vessel had been chased for half an hour, according to the story told by Captain Penderson, of the trawler, when he was landed at Blyth. The trawler took a zigzag course in her attempt to escape, but was overhauled.

The crew of the Acantha, numbering 13, was rescued by the Swedish steamer Tsordand and landed at Blyth this forenoon.

NEW NAVAL AERONAUTIC CORPS TO BE SELECTED

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Daniels is about to select a new class of 10 naval and marine corps men and 20 enlisted men, to be organized in June for instruction in naval aeronautics at the naval station at Pensacola, Fla.

BULGAR RAIDERS INVADE GREECE

Follow Up Battle in Serbia With Invasion of Another Country at Three Points.

London, April 5.—The roving band of Bulgars, driven out of Serbia after a sudden raid, has penetrated Greece at three points, according to Salonika dispatches. Advices reaching London by way of Rome, however, assert that Bulgaria has agreed to give full satisfaction to Serbia. If this is true, probably the only sequel to the episode will be to draw from Bulgaria a definite statement as to the policy she purposes to pursue.

On the other hand, Balkan politics are so tangled that some profess the belief that the raids Saturday are the first step toward war between Bulgaria on one side and Greece and Serbia on the other. It was pointed out that the Bulgar-Greek war was ushered in by a series of fights between Bulgarian combatants and Greek troops.

Meanwhile, Greece is massing troops along the Bulgarian frontier, and Bulgarian reservists, according to advices from Salonika, have received orders to join the colors. In the countries allied against Germany, Austria and Turkey, these recent developments are blamed upon German intrigue.

The Bulgars that were driven from the Vardar river, near Valandova, Servia, are reported to have carried off a number of Serbian captives and a great quantity of war booty, including much live stock. The raid upon Greek soil was evidently made by the same band, for it took place in the same region, the Bulgars advancing upon Doiran (35 miles north of Salonika) from the Strumbitza district.

Bulgaria is being watched closely by all the powers, especially by Greece and Italy, whose future policy will undoubtedly be influenced by the action taken by King Ferdinand's government.

Late dispatches indicate that nearly 400 men were killed in the fighting between the Bulgars and the Serbs. About 2,000 men were engaged.

BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT THERE WITH "EXCUSES"

Paris, April 5.—A dispatch to the Matin from its Nish correspondent says the total Serbian losses in the fighting are estimated at 125 killed and wounded, including five officers.

A Bulgarian diplomat interviewed by the newspaper Odjik, the dispatch says, declared the raiders were discontented Bulgarian irregulars wearing old uniforms. He explained the fact that part of their equipment was of recent manufacture by stating that several regimental armories near the frontier recently had been entered by burglars.

ASKS $228,059 FOR FRYE'S LOSS

Washington, April 5.—The note of the United States to the German government demanding indemnity for the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, by the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, given out at the state department today, asks an indemnity of $228,059.54.

The state department's note to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin also directs Gerard to request "that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich."

JAIL UTE INDIAN AS SLAYER

Federal Officials Incarcerate Cause of Piute Uprising.

Denver, April 3.—Tse-Nee-Gat, whose attempted arrest on a charge af murder caused the recent Piute Indian uprising at Bluff, Utah, was brought to Denver yesterday by United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker and turned over to Harry B. Tedrow, United States marshal of Colorado.

The Indian was lodged in the county jail to await trial on the charge of killing Juan Chacon, a Mexican, on the Ute reservation in March, 1914.

His Recall From Berlin Due to False Messages

The real reason why Major Langhorne was recalled from his post as military attache at Berlin, officials at the Washington war department acknowledge, is that persons in Germany tried to mislead the allies by sending out wireless dispatches in Major Langhorne's name. The major himself was sending all his dispatches to Washington in code, and he informed the war department that they might regard as false all dispatches received over his name which came in plain language. In addition, those perpetrating the attempted fraud made gross blunders in addressing the false dispatches.

SAY DUTCH FAVOR CAUSE OF ALLIES

Newspapers Express Marked Resentment Felt by Holland Against Germany.

London, March 30.—In editorials appearing the latter part of the week representative Dutch newspapers show for the first time a bold, outspoken resentment against the German policy. This, of course, is prompted by the sinking of the Medea and the capture of the Batavier and the Zanstroom. But it took a definite act against Dutch shipping to reveal something of the true state of feeling in the Netherlands.

People for Allies.

That the masses of the people strongly favor the allies' cause I have no doubt, after a week in Holland previous to the capture of the Zanstroom and Batavier, on the latter of which I was a passenger. But Holland, a little neutral spot in the midst of the great war area, has been very wary in expressing opinions.

The purely commercial aspect of the situation has a strong bearing on Dutch opinion and swings that opinion to the allies, for every Dutchman knows his first act of war against the allies would cost the Netherlands all her wonderful colonies. This is sufficient for any man who has the commercial welfare of the country at heart.

On the other hand, Holland looks over her back fence and sees the ruin wrought in Belgium by the Germans and she sees passing through to England a continuous stream of ruined refugees. This presents a sentimental argument that, while it does not shake the desire to stand with the allies, makes the partisan think twice before incurring the hostility of Germany.

Proud of Navy.

The Dutchman is duly proud of his small navy and his faith in the army, but he knows barbed wire could never prevent his country from becoming a battleground for three powers which would be fighting on Dutch soil a moment after he had made his decision.

Thus, while Italy may hesitate between the advantages offered by each side, Holland realizes it is merely a question on which side she would be likely to lose least. As is well known, the Dutch court favors the German cause, but the feeling at court will have no place in the popular decision should Holland decide to act.

Though I talked with scores of persons in different parts of Holland before reaching the conclusions stated, no better index of the feeling in Holland was afforded than a case in point. The night before sailing from Flushing at 10 o'clock perhaps 100 Dutch jackies roused the port by parading and singing, and their chief song was Tipperary.

Sees Prosperity in $10,000,000,000 Crop

New York, April 2.—James J. Hill yesterday expressed the belief that the European war would end by October 1. He said:

"The successes of one side or the other will not settle the fight, but physical, financial and industrial exhaustion of the belligerents will end the war by next autumn.

"There is one all important fact to remember," Mr. Hill added. "Agricultural crops of this country have this year a value of $10,000,000,000, or more than the gold mines of the world produce in 25 years."

DIPLOMATS DENY WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

The Hague, via London, April 6.—A report was circulated in Berlin today that war had been declared between China and Japan. Both the Chinese and the Japanese ministers at The Hague deny that there is any truth in the report.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men, become railway mail clerks; commence $75 per month; for particulars write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors, city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Address Box Y-199, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, 608, Lockport, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses; send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED.

Immediately—Men and women wanted for government jobs, $65.00 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs, short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; thousands 1915 appointments; write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-31, Rochester, N. Y.

At once, men everywhere for motormen-conductors; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; particulars free. Electric, 826 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Do easy pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required. Illus. particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, Dept. 806, Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Kodak films developed free, when prints are ordered, otherwise 10 cents per roll. Best grade prints, 3, 4 and 5 cents. Send a roll and 25 cents for sample work. Quick return. Clayton Photo Printery, L. B. 295, Clayton, Ills.

Kodak film developed free, when prints, 3c each, all sizes. P. Johnson's Studio, Oswego, N. Y.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVEST FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

$7.50 May Make You $750.00. Lots in Triangle Oil Subdivision only $1 cash, $1 monthly before co-operative well is drilled. Near the big gusher oil fields where millions have been made. Write for FREE literature. Triangle Co., 424 Carter Bldg., Houston, Texas.

AGENTS.

Wanted—Responsible representative in each county; new combination; 12 foods in 1; sells at sight to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc.; weight 24 pounds; lifts 3 tons, pulls stretches wire, pulls posts; many other uses; free sample to active agents; easy work; big profits; one agent's profit $45.50 in one day; another $1,000 in Dec., 1914; we start you; write today for Big Color Plate; quick action secures exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

We will pay you $120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community; five days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Spare time may be used. ZIEGLER CO., Dept. 70, Philadelphia.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Snappiest household line on earth; red hot sellers; steady repeaters; goods guaranteed; over 100 per cent profit; write quick—hurry. E. M. FELTMAN, Sales Mgr., 36 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL.

Fortunes Told—Learn your future. Send dime, stamp, birth date. L. LeNor, 2826 M. Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nile Fortune Telling Cards—No fake or skin game. Send stamp for proof card T. Mrs. M. A. Miller, Tyrone, Pa.

Printed Stationery—100 sheets, letter size, any wording, 50c postpaid. Electrograph Co., LeRoy, Mich.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. G-Sun, LeRoy, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 926 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books, list of inventions wanted, etc. Iget patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 80 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL DENIAL
No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada.

The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada having been given considerable circulation in the states, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, and there is no intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands.

(Signed) W. D. SCOTT,
Supt. of Immigration.
Ottawa, Can., Mar. 15, 1915.

A MISSOURI FARM AND INDEPENDENCE

$5 Cash and $5 Monthly. No Interest, no Taxes. Either 10 or 20 acres (you take your choice, regardless of size); also three town lots and 25 shares in successful 1,000-acre orchard company, with two canning factories and full equipment, all for only $300; $5 down and $5 monthly, without interest or taxes. Will pay round trip railway fare to buyers; payments stop in case of death. Write for photographs and information. We have been thoroughly investigated and our land and orchard inspected and approved by the state authorities of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Ohio and West Virginia. Munger Security Co., N. 121 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Early Flat Dutch and Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants for $1 per 1,000. J. W. Staf, Waldo, Fla.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission — Introducing our **King Butter Separator.** Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, **sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes.** Retails $50. Write for free sample and **salary** proposition. **De King Mfg. Co., Dept. 258 Chicago, Illinois**

A $2.00 Knife for 84c.

APRIL BARGAIN

This knife is guaranteed to give hard service. Handle made of celluloid, best; easier to carry in the pocket; brass lined, heavy bolsters; blades made of best English steel. Write today for free catalogue of special bargains; share in our profits and keep your money yourself. **Circle H. Company, Toledo, Ohio**

WAVECURL imparts beautiful wavy curls however listless your hair is. One testimonial says: "My hair soon became a mass of wavy curls." For either ladies or gentlemen. Send 15c stamps or coin. Dept. 41 WAVECURL CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

HERB DOCTOR RECIPE BOOK and Herb Catalogue 10c; worth $5. Teaches how to make medicines from herbs for all diseases. Over 250 receipts and herb secrets. Ind. Herb Gardens, Box B, Hammond, Ind.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, NOTED FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Head of Famous House Succumbs to Operation.

London, March 31.—Lord Rothschild, head of the English branch of the Rothschild family, died in London today.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild, First Baron Rothschild, was born November 8, 1840, eldest son of the late Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, and was created an English peer in 1885. He was the head of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons and he was the head of the British branch of this well known family of international bankers.

Baron Rothschild underwent a serious surgical operation in London March 27.

TURKS CLAIM SINKING OF THREE ENEMY SHIPS

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, April 5.—The sinking of two Russian merchant ships in the Black sea and of a mine-sweeper from the Anglo-French fleet at the Dardanelles, was officially announced here today.

The minister of marine issued the following statement:

"Our fleet yesterday sank the Russian ships Provident, 2,000 tons, and Vastochnaja, 1,500 tons. Their crews were taken prisoners.

"A mine-sweeper of the enemy which attempted to approach the Dardanelles entrance was sunk by our batteries off Kum-Kale."